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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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20 June 1985

**USSR REPORT**  
**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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INTERNATIONAL

USSR CRITICIZES WESTERN 'SUPPORT' FOR SIKH SEPARATISTS

Thatcher Government Hit

PM171031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[S. Bulantsev "Commentary": "The Truth Is Unpalatable"]

[Excerpt] An acute cooling off in Britain's relations with its former colonies can be traced in India too. Recently, it was forced to cancel planned visits by two British ministers. What has caused the split in relations? With the best will in the world you cannot call the policy of the present British cabinet friendly. The main element of this policy, to which the Indian side paid great attention at the talks which have just ended in Delhi, is London's direct support for the Sikh separatists and blatantly bandit elements. The separatists, who are seeking the territorial division of India and the separation of Punjab state from it, have not only received permission to base themselves in Britain but also enjoy the support of the authorities.

On the eve of M. Thatcher's visit to India--neither sooner nor later!--a noisy anti-Indian provocation was organized in London. There was a rally of Sikh separatists arriving from the United States, Canada, the FRG, and a number of other countries. The main question under discussion was the further galvanization of subversive activity against India. It is natural to ask: If Britain, as M. Thatcher said in Delhi, is really striving to organize friendly constructive relations with India, how could it allow an anti-Indian orgy to be held on its territory?

This fact is by no means the only one. Recently, the Indian Embassy in London protested to the British Government apropos of the transmissions of the "Voice of Khalistan" radio station--mouthpiece of the Sikh separatists--which has been established in Britain. The transmissions of this "voice" consist of insinuations and slander against the Indian leadership and incitement to antigovernment actions. So what measures has Britain taken in response to the protest? None, essentially. Indeed what measures are there to take if the "Voice of Khalistan" came on the air with the knowledge and approval of the British authorities? And once again the question arises: What is there to stop Britain from banning the "voice's" transmissions and ending all anti-Indian activity from its territory?

When British officials have to reply to such questions, they launch into vague arguments about the need to ensure "democratic rights." Who are they protecting?

Official London treats the rights of immigrants from its former colonies as arbitrarily, as if there were no written laws in Britain. The celebrated British democracy is sometimes an evil stepmother and sometimes a solicitous guardian depending on who it is dealing with. Even the bourgeois British press acknowledges that most Asian and African immigrants living in the country have been reduced by legislative means to the status of "second class" citizens: They are the last to be hired for work and the first to be fired, they receive less than white workers for the same work, and they are completely defenseless in the face of entrepreneurs' arbitrariness.

It is a different matter when dealing with the little group of separatists. Even the notorious agent 007, James Bond, might envy them the unlimited right they have been granted to do just what they want. Provocations against the employees of Indian diplomatic missions, threats directed at Indian leaders, murders of diplomats accredited in Britain--they get away with everything. British lawyers are suddenly becoming so shortsighted that they can see no corpus delicti in such actions.

With her characteristic decisiveness, M. Thatcher has set about the extremely difficult task of "putting in order" relations with India and other countries, without however changing her government's imperial policy. As her trip has shown, such a task is insoluble. Even the British observers most devoted to the prime minister scarcely dare describe her Asian missions as successful.

#### U.S. Congressional Hearing Criticized

BK201352 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] A few days back a so-called hearing on the Punjab issue was held in the U.S. Congress building. During the hearing many high-level leaders, including some congressmen, were also present. G.S. Dhillon and J.S. Bhullar headed the list of guest speakers. Participants were supporting them by nodding when these guest speakers were vying between themselves in fabrications with regard to India, its government's policy, and the situation in the state of Punjab. One of the leaders of extremist Sikhs went as far as saying that all the male population of Punjab had been annihilated.

According to Indian newspapers, this should be considered as a mere preparation for yet another hearing, but this time in the Congress itself. The Indian Embassy in Washington firmly protested the anti-Indian activity committed in the U.S. congress building. In a letter sent to the organizers of this hearing on Punjab, the Indian Embassy denounced the attempts to interfere into the internal affairs of India. The Indian Administration alone has the right to solve its internal problems. But the organizers of the hearing supported not only the fabricated stories on the Punjab by the secessionist leaders.

In fact they also supported the secessionist slogans of these persons who spread lies. Those persons who were present during the hearing in the U.S. Congress annex had participated in the anti-India conference recently organized by extremist Sikhs in London where plans to disrupt India's state sovereignty and territorial integrity were openly discussed. Not only this, the constitution of a government-in-exile of the nonexistent state of Khalistan was announced there. The British leaders openly encouraged the secessionist leaders. Now the same is being done in Washington. The extremist groups are engaged in propaganda in Canada and many other West European countries with the aim to divide India and carry out new terrorist activities against it.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, while speaking in the Parliament, said that the government knows about 27 organizations who extend support to the extremist and secessionist groups, especially Sikh groups. Rajiv Gandhi said India has drawn the attention of those governments where anti-Indian organizations have been set up to the need to take steps against them so that terrorists are not able to carry out new shameful activities. The letters of the Indian Embassy in Washington said provocative hearings on Punjab and attempts to raise it to the level of human rights consideration are illegal and unacceptable. Listening to the people in the U.S. Congress building who are considered criminals in India is condemnable.

#### Pakistan Terrorist Training Condemned

LD230835 Moscow TASS in English 0556 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Apr, TASS--TASS correspondent S. Karmalito reports:

Pakistan is toughening the course of destabilising the situation in the neighbouring strategically important Indian state of Punjab. According to the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, a broad network of Pakistani agents, recruiting young men into terrorist groups, is operating there. Young men are trained at special camps in Pakistan in methods of staging terrorist and subversive acts. Agents of Islamabad special services provide the extremists with money, the newest weapons.

The data, published by the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS, also testify to proportions of Pakistan's "destabilisation operations". Terrorist Fakir Singh who was recently arrested in Gurudaspur, admitted that he had undergone combat training in Pakistan. He and his three associates were sent to Punjab with the assignment to liquidate a number of members of the Hinduist community.

The dangerous development of events in frontier areas is the cause of profound concern of the broad strata of the public in the country. "The enemies do not like the Indian Government's policy of non-alignment, peace, disarmament, the policy of consolidation of economic independence of the republic", it is said in a statement of the all-India peace and solidarity organisation, which has been issued here. "Therefore, the reactionary forces in India and outside it continue their attempts to undermine our security, national unity and territorial integrity. The situation in Punjab is a patent illustration of that."

INTERNATIONAL

USSR-IRAN COOPERATION STRESSED BY RECALLING WW II TIES

'Distortion' of History Criticized

NC271025 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Only a few days remain until 9 May--the day on which German fascism was defeated. All progressive people throughout the world will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of this victory.

The Iranian people also have every reason to grandly observe the anniversary of victory over fascism, for the defeat of Hitler's large army by the Soviet soldiers meant the Iranian people's salvation from fascist slavery. "Operation Orient," prepared by the fascist generals, was intended to occupy Iran and other countries in the East and, after defeating the Soviet Union, to turn the inhabitants of these lands into Germany's slaves.

Nevertheless, even today there are very influential circles in Iran that want to rewrite history. I can refer to a recent article published in the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper, the organ of the Islamic Republic Party, as proof of this. This newspaper tries to discredit the liberating role of the Soviet Army in the war against fascism and to distort events of World War II. In its impudently worded and calumnious article, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI expresses opposition to Iran's cooperation with the anti-Hitler alliance. It describes the temporary stationing of the allied forces, particularly the Soviet soldiers, in Iran--something which saved Iran from being turned into a war arena for the fascists--as an occupation.

All these efforts are aimed at distorting our cooperation in those memorable years, when the allied forces fought fascism and its elements. We wish now to recall a few instances. During the war, Iran formed a reliable link between the Soviet Union and the other members of the alliance. Tens of thousands of Iranian railway workers helped to send war consignments needed at the front to the Soviet Union from Iran's southern ports on a timely basis. Iranian factories produced products for the front. A large number of Iranian workers and employees were decorated by the Soviet Union for their devoted work. The anti-fascist alliance conference held in Tehran in 1943 issued a special statement on Iran. In this statement, the governments of the Soviet Union, the United

States, and Great Britain referred to the assistance which Iran had extended during the war against the common enemy--fascism. When observing the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, each Iranian worker today can be proud of this assessment.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper calumniates the Tehran conference decisions, the implementation of which was very important not only as far as the final defeat of fascism was concerned, but also for the postwar situation in the world. The Tehran conference decisions also foresaw the extension of assistance to Iran. The Soviet Union fully implemented all the points stated in the documents of this conference. In the most difficult years of the war, our country assisted Iran in overcoming its difficulties. For example, when there was a bread shortage in Tehran in 1943, the Soviet Union sent 25,000 tons of wheat to the Iranian capital. Wheat was also sent to the northern provinces and to Khuzestan. This was at a time when the people in our own country, received bread by ration. In Tehran, as well as in other Iranian cities, Soviet hospitals were opened which extended medical assistance to anyone needing it. Soviet experts helped to fight locusts and contagious diseases.

The calumniators can do what they can to distort the events of World War II. However, they cannot prevent the Soviet and Iranian people from understanding and respecting the close friendship and cooperation which existed between them and which played an immense role in the years of war against fascism. Despite the passing of 40 years, we continue to receive letters from our Iranian listeners who proudly recall those years of war against fascism during which the Soviet Union and Iran stood shoulder-to-shoulder.

At that time, the threat of fascist slavery roused many nations to unite. This unity assisted in achieving victory in the most difficult war in the history of mankind, a war during which 20 million Soviet people were killed.

The policy by the most aggressive imperialist circles which created German fascism in the past, is creating an even larger threat today. This threat is one of a nuclear world war capable of destroying life on this earth. Unity is necessary to prevent this, and each nation and country should actively work toward this end. The Soviet Union, which played the biggest part in the victory over fascism, is also today among the front ranks in the struggle to prevent a nuclear disaster and to establish lasting universal peace. As pointed out by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday, by remembering the very high price paid for victory by the Soviet people and by the people of the other anti-Hitler allied forces, and by recalling again and again the disaster faced by mankind, the CPSU and the Soviet Government consider the prevention of such an incident, and especially of a nuclear disaster, to be the main objective of their foreign policy.

#### Moscow Radio Broadcasts Praised

NC080912 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Today, our country is observing Radio Day. Ninety years ago today, Russian scientist Aleksandr Popov proved, for the first time, that sound could be transmitted by waves. Thus, the radio was invented.

Radio Moscow has been broadcasting programs to its foreign listeners for more than 50 years. The first program for Iran was aired on 22 June 1941, the first day of the Soviet people's war against the fascist occupiers. Radio Moscow now broadcasts in 62 languages.

Radio Moscow is the voice of truth, peace, friendship and good-neighborliness. This is the opinion of our Iranian listeners and we highly regard their important view. For example, Mr Mas'ud Mazlumi writes in his letter: The truth presented in Radio Moscow's programs attracts me. Radio Moscow programs do not contain lies, partiality, and false news--everything that VOA programs contain and which we detest. Mas'ud Mazlumi notes: Appeals for peace and cooperation are heard in your programs.

This view by our listener is based on facts. The revelation of the collusion between the former shah's regime and U.S. imperialism, of U.S. participation in CENTO, and of the plundering activities of oil companies in your country, prove this. Surely older Iranians can remember our programs on these subjects. Radio Moscow listeners attach especially great importance to our country's support for the Iranian workers who rose to struggle against the shah's despotism and against imperialist meddling. A student, Mohsen, writes in his letter: I began listening regularly to Radio Moscow programs during the revolutionary struggles in Tehran. At that time, Radio Moscow loudly expressed its support for the just struggles for Iran's liberation and against the shah and his trans-Atlantic masters. Mohsen writes: We, the Iranians, thank the Soviet Union for this support and especially for the Soviet Union's statement on the impermissibility of intervention in our country's domestic affairs when preparations were being made in the West for armed intervention in Iran.

Dear friends, it gives me great pleasure to point out that most of you support good-neighborliness and cooperation with our country and that you attach great importance to the assistance which the Soviet Union extends to your country in the construction of important industrial units and in laying the foundations for a national independent economy. Engineer Ramyar writes in his letter: Cooperation with the Soviet Union helps us to resist the economic embargo declared against us by the imperialists and to prevent chaos in our country's economic life.

Dear friends, our principles do not allow us to ignore urgent matters. We must point out the negative political and social aspects of the contemporary world. For example, we support the ending of the Iran-Iraq war which has been fomented by the forces of imperialism and reaction. We urge disputes between the two Muslim countries to be solved through talks. Radio Moscow reveals imperialist machinations in the region, especially U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf. We oppose the imperialists' arms race in general, and the preparations for nuclear and star wars that threaten all living creatures.

[Name indistinct], one of our listeners, writes in her letter: The entire world is aware of the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives. The objectives of these initiatives are to prevent war, to consolidate peace, and to strengthen the security of nations. The listener stresses: If other nuclear powers followed the example of the Soviet Union's initiative of not being the first

to use nuclear weapons, the threat of nuclear war would then become remote.

Dear listeners, it is a fact that such letters not only make us happy but are also a reliable directive which we, the employees of Radio Moscow, can use in our duty of disseminating correct and sincere news and information to Iran and to other foreign countries.

CSO: 4640/583

INTERNATIONAL

PAST, PRESENT COURSE OF USSR-IRAN RELATIONS CITED

NC210915 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 20 May 85

/Unattributed Commentary/

/Text/ Dear listeners, 65 years ago the newly-established Soviet Government, created with the victory of the GOSR in 1917, and Iran, defending its independence by struggles against colonialism, exchanged memorandums that led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This step was taken by the ruling Gajar officials, pressured by Iran's social circles that had seen the positive importance that the abolishment of tsarist and bourgeois Russia and the emergence of the world's first socialist government would have for the future of the Iranian people.

Immediately after its inception, the Soviet Government rescinded all binding agreements the tsars had previously imposed on the Iranian people. It placed all concessions and properties at the disposal of the Iranian people, and expressed wishes for relations between the two neighboring countries and peoples to be based only on good-neighborly relations, full equality and mutual benefits.

In reply to the British occupation of Iran in 1919, the Soviet Government stated in a message to the Iranian people that it would extend its all-embracing support for the Iranians' struggle for independence. This principled and decisive policy of the newly-established Soviet republic, as well as the Soviet military defeat of the British occupiers, who had attacked the Soviet Caucasus and Central Asia through Iran, helped to strengthen the Iranian people's liberation movement. This movement led to ousting Britain's occupying forces from Iran. Following this, an Iranian delegation arrived in Moscow and following talks, the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty was signed. This treaty continues to be the legal foundation of good relations between the Soviet Union and Iran today too. The signing of this treaty and a number of others helped establish good-neighborly relations in the fields of political, border lines, and commercial affairs.

The United States, Britain, Germany and other imperialist countries did everything they could to use the Pahlavi regime, which had gained power with their assistance, to maintain Iran as a source for their raw materials and as a tool for implementing their aggressive policy. However, the Soviet Union's decisive policy assisted the Iranian people in their struggles for independence. During

World War II, the heroism of the Soviet people, who inflicted decisive defeats on the crushing fist of imperialism--hitlerite Germany--saved the people of Iran and of many other countries from the threat of fascist slavery. Recently the world marked the 40th anniversary of this victory very auspiciously. In the years that followed World War II, the Soviet Union helped the Iranians succeed in their struggles. The Iranians ended the shah's despotism as well as the supremacy of U.S. and other imperialists who were oppressing the Iranian workers.

The friendly policy of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries helped the newly-established Iranian Republic to resist imperialist pressures that started immediately after the victory of the 11 February Revolution. The West saw to it that Iranian factories related one way or another with imperialist companies stopped production. In contrast, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did everything they could so that national economic units, constructed in Iran with their assistance, not only could continue operating successfully, but also increase their production. The United States and its allies tried to isolate Iran by declaring an economic embargo. But the Soviet Union responded positively to Iran's request for transit agreements, and commodities needed by Iran passed uninterruptedly through our country. The economic embargo was thus upset.

The Soviet Union respects all countries' and peoples' rights to independent progress and development. In the field of foreign policy, the Soviet Union persistently follows Lenin's teachings on the need and the possibility for coexistence and cooperation between countries with differing social systems. As pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union sincerely proposes only one path--the path of peaceful coexistence; the path of mutually beneficial international cooperation.

Under the present tense international situation, Soviet diplomacy grants priority to struggles for peace and for preventing a nuclear war, the threat of which emanates from the aggressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and NATO. Diplomats in the Middle Eastern countries too should do their best toward this end. Social circles in these countries expect their governments to be able to play a constructive role, for example in ensuring more trust among regional countries, ensuring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, which was sparked off by U.S. imperialist provocations, and in solving conflicts through peaceful means. Diplomats can also strive toward a joint resistance by peaceloving countries against the militaristic and expansionist stand of the United States--which is obstinately trying to use the tension in the area to expand its influence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf--in this part of the world.

As stated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev recently in his answers to questions by a correspondent of THE PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the Soviet Union is prepared to diligently strive together with other interested parties, to make the Indian Ocean an area of vital interests of littoral countries and not of other countries, and an area of peace and not of conflicts.

The 65 years that elapsed since the day on which Soviet-Iranian diplomatic relations were established clearly show that good-neighborly relations between

the two countries and cooperation, based on equality and mutual benefits, is in the interests of the peoples of both countries. This is why the Soviet Union is striving to prevent the enemies of Soviet-Iranian friendship from harming and marring Soviet-Iranian relations.

CSO: 4640/589

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET GRAND MUFTI URGES END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC210827 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 20 May 85

/Report on statement by Allashukur Pashayem, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus/

/Text/ Our correspondent recently met with Mufti Pashayev, leader of the Muslims of the Caucasus, and asked him to state the Soviet Muslims' views on the Iran-Iraq war.

After greetings, Mufti Pashayev said: O Muslims of Iran; Muslims in the Soviet Union hear with great regret the reports from the Iran-Iraq war front--this bloodshed that has continued for 4 years. Pashayev said: Hundreds of thousands of innocent people are being killed for no reason. Thousands of houses and tens of cities and villages have been destroyed. Green and lush plantations have become dead fields. This war weakens the common front of the world's Muslims against U.S. imperialism and international Zionism, and it benefits only the reactionary circles in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Mufti Pashayev continued: The Muslims of the world should think primarily of how to end Israel's aggression and how to help our Palestinian brothers create an independent homeland. Israel, its U.S. masters, and imperialists in other countries are preventing this. Muslims everywhere should unite to resist them and they should, first and foremost, strive to end the meaningless war between Iran and Iraq.

Mufti Pashayev, added: I visited your country after the 11 February revolution in which you overthrew the shah's regime and the Iranians gained their freedom. I also visited the Iran-Iraq front and saw for myself the disasters and calamities that this war has created for the people. I saw corpses, wounded, and captives; and I should say that this war is a calamity for all the Muslims of the world.

Mufti Pashayev said in conclusion: We, the Soviet Muslims, want this meaningless war and bloodshed to end as soon as possible, and those who are responsible for its continuation--that is, the forces of imperialism and world Zionism--to be punished. In our prayers we ask God Almighty for peace to be established in this tormented country and for Iran and Iraq to end the bloody killings and to extend the hand of friendship to each other.

INTERNATIONAL

IMPACT OF SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS ON IRAN VIEWED

NC251250 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 24 May 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union last week has become an important international event. The talks between the Soviet and Indian leaders in Moscow, which took place in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, as well as the important agreements that were signed, are proof that a new phase has begun in the consolidation of friendly bilateral relations. These relations are expanding continuously. The experience of fruitful cooperation between two nations with differing systems is attracting increased interest among liberated countries.

After explaining the reasons for the strong friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India in his toast at a luncheon in honor of Rajiv Gandhi, Mikhail Gorbachev said these relations are based on equality, mutual respect, and the similarity of both countries' positions on the basic problems of our time. Gorbachev stressed: As a friend, we place any valuable experience that we have gained in any field at India's disposal.

With Soviet assistance, India has created steel, machine-building, and certain other important national industries. This cooperation has a ripple effect, not only on India's growth and progress, but on other countries as well, including Iran. The steel plant at Bhilai, for example, which was built with Soviet assistance, has become a training center for a large number of Iranian specialists. Their experience was employed on a broad scale when Iran's first steel mill in Esfahan was being equipped, and when that industry grew, something which was done with Soviet assistance.

Like the socialist countries, India, with the vast industrial infrastructure, helps other countries resist the international policy of economic imposition. After Iran's 11 February revolution, when the United States declared an embargo against Iran and refused to meet its commitment to deliver some equipment for generators that were under construction, the Indian Government rushed to the aid of the newly-established republic. India could do so because, thanks to Soviet assistance, the plants that manufactured the equipment needed by Iran were among the 70 projects that had been completed.

The agreement signed during Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union on the major aspects of bilateral cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific and technical fields until the year 2000, is a spectacular addition to the possibilities for expanding commercial and economic relations with various countries, including Iran.

During a recent meeting with 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran, a representative of the Indian Government had every reason to praise the Iranian president's wish to expand bilateral relations, and to point out that India views this favorably.

The Soviet Union and India actually help promote the expansion of economic relations on the principle of international equality. At the same time, they constantly strive to make the entire world political atmosphere more healthy. Primary emphasis is placed on ensuring peace. During their meeting in Moscow, the Indian and Soviet leaders stressed that existing conflicts in various parts of the world are extremely dangerous. As Rajiv Gandhi said, they can become great conflicts with astonishing speed. Analyzing the reasons behind the conflicts in various parts of the world, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that they stem from the imperialists' attempts to intervene, in one way or another, in the affairs of liberated countries. They also have their origins in the imperialists' efforts to subjugate these nations: they have nothing to do with the alleged superpower rivalry.

The United States fomented the Iran-Iraq war so that these countries, which have weakened one another, would become easy prey for imperialist corporations. The imperialists are doing their best to heighten the undeclared war on Afghanistan. They are trying to strain relations among countries in the region in a bid to ensure their sovereignty there. Iran has also been drawn into this undeclared war.

The persistent fight waged by the Soviet Union and India to remove conflicts and to turn the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and other regions into zones of peace can serve as an example for those fighting to defend their national interests and guarantee their security. Removing the threat of nuclear war--a threat that has been increased by America's policy on the arms race--is the most important duty facing mankind today. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are determined fighters for peace. They support the initiatives put forward by India and other members of the Nonaligned Movement. The appeal by the six heads of state who met in Delhi to ban nuclear weapons and nuclear testing, and to adopt other measures to prevent a nuclear disaster, was immediately supported by the Soviet Union. Our country took practical steps to translate these initiatives into reality. As Rajiv Gandhi said at his Moscow news conference, the Soviet Union was the only nuclear power to support this appeal. The United States did not even take it into consideration.

The Soviet Union, an important socialist country, and India, a country that heads the Nonaligned Movement, show how friendly relations and an active peace-loving policy can progress. Rajiv Gandhi's successful visit to the Soviet Union, and the important agreements that resulted from that visit, have one aim: to make Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, which exists for the welfare of all nations and for world peace, as fruitful as possible.

I want to end my remarks today by quoting from the newspaper ETTELA'AT. That paper pointed out: India, which pursues a policy of nonalignment, successfully develops its national economic policy, and consolidates relations with various countries, can serve as a good example in many ways for the Iranian Republic.

CSO: 4640/597

INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW RADIO REMINDS JAPAN OF DEFEAT ON SAKHALIN ISLAND

OW181327 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 15 May 85

[Georgiyev commentary: "Lesson From the Past"]

[Excerpts] Listeners, 60 years ago in mid-May, 1925, the Japanese military authorities withdrew their last units from the northern part of Sakhalin, which they had occupied since 1920. On the 60th anniversary of northern Sakhalin's liberation from the Japanese interventionist forces, Commentator Georgiyev writes:

The Japanese units' withdrawal from the northern part of Sakhalin in accordance with a basic treaty signed between the Soviet Union and Japan did not merely signify that one item stated in the documents on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries had been implemented. The withdrawal was of greater significance. With the Japanese forces' withdrawal from the northern part of Sakhalin, the shameful intervention against the young Soviet State, started by Japan and other imperialist countries within a few months after the Great October Socialist Revolution, was actually put to an end.

Japanese warships entered the port of Vladivostok in January, 1918, and the first units of the Japanese forces landed in Vladivostok City in early April that year. Thus started Japan's armed intervention in the far eastern part of the Soviet Union. The intervention was started under the fabricated pretext of protecting the citizens of the Great Empire of Japan. However, the major purposes of the Japanese interventionists were, in fact, to support the counterrevolutionaries in overthrowing the Soviet regime and to occupy the vast lands of the far eastern part of the Soviet Union as well as eastern Siberia up to Lake Baikal. In essence, the intervention was an undeclared war started by the Japanese imperialists against Soviet Russia. [passage omitted]

The Japanese military authorities had occupied a vast area of the Soviet Union. Thousands of Soviet people were killed by the Japanese interventionists, and serious material damage was done to the local economy of the occupied areas. The distress and disasters wrought on the Soviet people in eastern Siberia and the far eastern part of the Soviet Union by the Japanese interventionists have left deep scars on the minds of the Soviet people that could never be wiped out.

In modern Japan, not too many people know about the Japanese imperialists' armed intervention in the far eastern part of the Soviet Union--known as the dispatch of troops to Siberia. Furthermore, even those people who are informed of the intervention do not know the real facts about the dispatch of troops to Siberia. [passage omitted]

As a matter of fact, the Japanese armed interventionists committed innumerable crimes. For example, towns and villages were burned; thousands of citizens were killed; numerous provocations and schemes were carried out by the Japanese forces; and hundreds of Soviet and party leaders in the far eastern part were assassinated.

In the spring of 1920, the Japanese armed interventionists started provocative acts in Nikolayevsk City in Amur [Oblast] but they suffered failure, with the Japanese garrison unit annihilated by Soviet partisans. For the so-called compensation for the damages they suffered, the Japanese armed interventionists occupied the northern part of Sakhalin. Such was the logic of the Japanese armed interventionists who were actually impudent aggressors and plunderers.

The Japanese interventionist forces withdrew from the far eastern part of the Soviet Union, but they did not withdraw of their own will. They were forced to retreat because of attacks from Soviet patriots. The then Japanese government also had to take into consideration the tendency of the Japanese working people's opposition to armed intervention against Soviet Russia. Thus, the military adventurer act of Japanese imperialism ended in disgrace without achieving any of the results expected by those who plotted or instigated the intervention.

In reviewing this page in the history of the Soviet-Japanese relations, we are, by no means, trying to find satisfaction in prying into past events and dwelling on the darker side of the relations between the two countries. On the contrary, we are appealing to the Japanese side to forget about unpleasant past events, cast away the serious prejudices of the past, and promote the Soviet-Japanese relations through common efforts, as we are anxious to develop cooperative relations with Japan on the basis of good-neighborliness and mutual benefits.

Under such circumstances, what is most necessary is to pass fair judgment on past events, draw lessons--no matter how bitter they may be--from the past events, and try not to repeat the same mistakes again. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4105/279

INTERNATIONAL

JAPANESE BOOK ON RADIO MOSCOW BROADCASTING ATTACKED

Book's Allegations Criticized

OW220156 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Apr 85

[By Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev]

[Text] On 10 April, Japan's Yamate Publishing House put out a book entitled "Red Radio Waves: A Black Book on Radio Moscow." In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev reports the following:

This is the first time a book exclusively dealing with Radio Moscow's Japanese broadcasts and having such a very shocking title has been published in Japan. However, the problem is, of course, the book's contents rather than its title.

The book's coauthors are Mr Masahiro Ito, former Liberal Democratic Party member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and current Democratic Socialist Party member of the House of Representatives, and Mr Shingo Morimoto, professor at Fukui Institute of Technology and representative of the International Education Research Institute. Both say that they listened to and recorded Radio Moscow for 3 years and then wrote the book.

First, I would like to ask what feelings drove them to carry out this fairly voluminous work? When one opens the book and turns its pages, he or she will clearly feel that the book was not written with good intentions. Neither were these coauthors impelled to write the book with the desire to pass fair judgment. This is because on every page of this book, we can read the intention to distort Radio Moscow's views and judgments and to make people feel displeasure toward all progressive things.

The fundamental claim that the coauthors of the "Red Radio Waves" clamorously reiterated in the book is that the ultimate purpose of Radio Moscow is to communize Japan. What do they mean by making such a claim? This will become clear if we take a look at the list of Radio Moscow assertions they compiled; that is, a list of what Radio Moscow does and does not favor. Let us cite the items on the list: Opposition to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, opposition to U.S. military bases, opposition to U.S. nuclear vessels' visits to Japanese

ports, opposition to Japan-U.S. military exercises, opposition to U.S.-Japan-South Korea triple military alliance, opposition to Japan's military spending exceeding 1 percent of the GNP, opposition to the Star Wars Plan, opposition to amending Japan's peace constitution, support for the adoption of nonnuclear declarations by Japan's local autonomous bodies, and opposition to infiltration of militaristic elements into Japan's education system.

As you see, all are items which many Japanese people support or oppose without the fear that Japan might be communized. Radio Moscow has the right to have its own opinions on international events, including those related to Japan. Radio Moscow also has the right to support opinions and judgments which it considers to be right. Of course, the coauthors in Japan cannot deny this right of Radio Moscow. Then, why is it wrong for Radio Moscow to have expressed its views openly and convincingly?

Where on earth did Messrs Ito and Morimoto get the right to put Radio Moscow on their blacklist? Of course, their positions on these issues appear to be diametrically opposed to ours, and it is needless to say that their positions are their own problem. However, the coauthors not only press their arguments, but also distort judgments made by Radio Moscow and resort to the most irresponsible slander and fabrications.

For example, on page 23, it says: knowing Radio Moscow's views is very helpful in studying how to prevent Japan's communication. To put it briefly, we will be safe if we act against what Radio Moscow says.

After saying this, Messrs Ito and Morimoto describe concrete countermeasures. For example, they note Radio Moscow's frequent emphasis on the significance of the antinuclear movement in view of the fact that this year marks the 40th anniversary of atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Following their perverted logic, the book's coauthors regard this emphasis as a threat to Japan. Let us examine their thought.

They rattle on as follows: It appears that Radio Moscow seeks to drive Japan into a situation where it cannot deploy U.S. nuclear arms on its territory at all and, by taking advantage of this situation, spread anti-U.S. sentiments in Japan and anti-Japanese feelings in the United States, thereby driving a wedge into Japanese-U.S. relations to cause their decisive split. Moreover, Radio Moscow schemes to work to abrogate or reduce to mere form the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and then to communize Japan all in one sweep by practically using Soviet Far Eastern forces. This seems to be the scenario which Moscow now has in its mind.

The above perception is the product of a morbid fantasy. The Soviet Union has been following a policy of peaceful coexistence, and there are no grounds whatsoever for believing that the Soviet Union has a design to invade Japan.

In addition, concerning the three nonnuclear principles, they were--as is widely known--not produced by those whom Messrs Ito and Morimoto assail as persons seeking to communize Japan. Their assertions unexpectedly resulted in fully exposing their position of support for turning Japan into a U.S. nuclear base.

It is no surprise that throughout the book's 12 chapters Messrs Ito and Morimoto make brazen accusations against some mass media in Japan, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan Teachers Union, and other groups. Messrs Ito and Morimoto say that all these organizations have been manipulated by Radio Moscow. For example, they charge that ASAHI SHIMBUN is Japan's PRAVDA.

In this context, how should we assess the position of the book's coauthors? They appear to have totally lost their common sense, to have been blinded by the fever of reactionism. However, it should be noted that the coauthors have a goal in mind. It is to poison readers' consciousness and secretly infuse their minds with acquired rejection symptoms against all historically proven progressive things and to infuse readers' minds with idol worship for militarism.

We cannot but say that the book's coauthors have gained nothing from Radio Moscow despite their listening to its programs as long as 3 years. They even tried to ignore the following simple truth: Radio Moscow programs serve one purpose which is clear to any unbiased persons; that is, to furnish accurate information on the Soviet Union and contribute to mutual understanding between Japanese and Soviet peoples and their good-neighborly relations.

#### Discussion Session on Book Held

OW071052 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 May 85

[By Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykukhalev]

[Text] As was already reported, a book entitled "Red Radio Waves" was released by the Japanese publishing house, Yamate Shobo, in early April. This book is filled with slanderous articles calumniating and attacking Moscow Radio programming to Japan, all the Japanese opposition parties except for the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], as well as all the Japanese news media except SANKEI SHIMBUN. In this connection, Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykukhalev files the following report:

I take up the issue of the book "Red Radio Waves" again because a new situation has developed. On Saturday, 20 April, the very day when Moscow Radio broadcast a commentary baring the true essence of this book for the first time, the Moscow Radio-Television Tokyo Bureau received an invitation from the authors of "Red Radio Waves" to participate in an open discussion of the book at issue. With great confidence, the authors said in the letter that, if a correspondent pointed out errors in the book, they would include his view in their next edition. Needless to say, it would be too naive to believe such a thing. I say this because, if that was the case, the book should no longer exist, or, at least, it should be completely rewritten. Despite all this, this correspondent and Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov decided to participate in that gathering. Anyhow, angry letters from Japanese listeners asking that due counterattacks be launched against the authors of the anti-Soviet work came pouring in to Moscow Radio.

The gathering was held on 2 May at the Forum at Kioi-cho in Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Upon arriving there, I was not surprised to learn that a limited number of representatives of newspapers and journals including SANKEI SHIMBUN, SEKAI NIPPO, and SHUKAN SANKEI were invited there in addition to the two of us. A representative of Yamate Shobo was also present there. Needless to say Yamate Shobo, the publishing house at issue, is a publisher, specializing in the publication of anti-Soviet documents.

It is noteworthy that reporters of ASAHI SHIMBUN, which the authors of the book in question branded as the FRAVDA of Japan, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, TOKYO SHIMBUN, and other influential papers were not notified of the event.

The discussion continued for nearly 2 hours, but it was clear from the beginning that they did not invite us to hear what we had to say. It seems that the gathering was arranged with the aim of publicizing their new, crude, anti-Soviet work and, at the same time, bring Moscow Radio into the spotlight again. First of all, this contrivance ended in failure.

Instead, the discussion resulted in bringing the authors of "Red Radio Waves" themselves into the spotlight. Let me disclose the names of the authors. They are: DSP Dietman Masahiro Ito and Fukui Institute of Technology Professor Shinsho Morimoto. The discussion dealt not only with the book in question but also with various other subjects--war and peace, nuclear arms expansion and disarmament, problems in Soviet-Japanese relations, and the like. However, the authors of the book readily brought out the vital point. They said that as long as Moscow Radio tries to weaken Japan's war potential and to communize Japan with force of arms, they cannot let it continue broadcasting as it currently does.

At the same time, in reply to our question, they frankly and calmly admitted that they have written other anti-Soviet, anticommunist books. In addition, they intimated that they find the disarmament talks unacceptable, that they support the U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons, Tomahawk missiles, F-16 fighter-bombers and other arms in and around Japan proper, and that they are in favor of Japan's active participation in U.S. adventurist strategies.

Our side pointed out to the book's authors that books filled with hostility and malice such as theirs are intended to hinder the improvement of mutual understanding and the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, to sow the seeds of distrust and hostility against the Soviet Union, and to create the mood of anticommunist hysteria and (blind) patriotism as was the case in prewar Japan.

We further noted that the book's authors openly call for an arms buildup, that is, preparations for a new war, pointing out that this runs counter to the desire of not only the people of the Soviet Union and Japan, but of all the people of the world.

The authors of the book are diametrically opposed to basic human freedom, and above all, freedom of speech; and they would hiss anyone having views

different from theirs, however slight they may be. They not only partially dealt with these subjects to meet their base purpose, but also unabashedly distorted facts everyone to an unforgivable extent, to put it mildly.

For instance, on page 84, the book quotes Moscow Radio, saying: On 9 August 1980, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace supported the initiative of influential antiwar organizations in the United States and other countries, calling for the launching of an international movement for an end to all nuclear weapons tests by 6 August next year, which falls on the 40th anniversary of the U.S. A-bomb attack on Hiroshima. It added that a cable on this had been sent to the U.S. proponent of this movement. Here the authors changed--without even feeling guilty--the Kanji characters from Shiji--meaning support--to Shiji--meaning instruct or direct.

Resorting to flimsy artifice, the book's authors wrote a chapter alleging that through Moscow Radio, Moscow is issuing directives and manipulating international antinuclear campaigns for its own ambitions. The fact is that a directive was issued only to support the peace proposal put forward by U.S. medical scientists.

Such cases are numerous in the works by Ito and Morimoto, but it may not be necessary to take up all of them. I will confine myself to noting that "Red Radio Waves" is written on the basis of lies, deliberately distorting facts and making childish slanders against not only Moscow Radio but also the Soviet Union as a whole, and Soviet foreign policy.

I want to emphasize finally, that "red Radio Waves" aroused due indignation not only from the Moscow Radio staff but also from Moscow Radio listeners and many other people in Japan, whom the authors of the book try to preach to and imbue with arbitrary, reactionary, demagogic ideology.

This has been the last comment by a Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent on the Japanese sale of the book "Red Radio Waves."

CSO: 4100/491

INTERNATIONAL

MILITARY SPENDING SEEN TO CAUSE PAKISTANI ECONOMIC WOES

BK071423 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 5 May 85

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium Countries was held [as heard] 5-6 May in Paris. The meeting is aimed at approving the amount of economic assistance to Pakistan for the year 1985-86. Pakistani Minister for Planning Mahbubul Haq will lead the Pakistani delegation in Paris. The PAKISTAN TIMES has reported that the Pakistani minister is to ask for \$1.8 billion as economic aid from the consortium countries. This is equal to the amount given by the consortium to Pakistan for the current fiscal year. This means that the military administration of Pakistan is going to become bogged down with additional loans despite the fact that Pakistan's foreign debt has now reached a dangerous level of \$13 billion. This means that every Pakistani citizen, including newborn babies, owes 3,000 rupees to Western countries.

People who care for Pakistan's national interests cannot afford to ignore this situation. Recently, speaking Karachi, prominent Pakistani politician Asghar Khan said that the never-ending increase in foreign debt and blunders in economic management are pushing Pakistan along the road of economic collapse. Islamabad's government representatives also cannot deny that Pakistan's present economic condition is frustrating. Recently, Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq said that Pakistan's economic growth this year had decreased substantially and the balance of payments position had worsened. The Pakistani minister added that no (?ostentatious) statistics can conceal the problems currently faced by the nation.

What is the reason behind this situation? This question is important because revealing the reason for the current situation will also show how to correct it. Marshal Asghar Khan added in the Karachi speech that the arms buildup is the primary reason for the pitiable state of the national economy. He said that the Pakistani people are paying heavily for the policy of military preparedness and the stabilization of military and political alliances pursued by the military regime. It is due to the [word indistinct] increase in military spending that Pakistan's national debt has reached this level. Asghar Khan said that the military regime, steered by Washington, purchases modern offensive weapons with Western loans, thus using for military purposes resources that are badly needed to maintain economic prosperity and improve the people's

living standard. Pakistan's current budget statistics substantiate this disheartening evaluation. Of each rupee in the budget, 45 paise are now being spent for military purposes. In particular, expensive military hardware is being purchased from the United States with this money, for example, F-16 fighter bombers each costing about \$30 million. Pakistan's military authorities have ordered 40 such aircraft. This is only a part of the long list of arms purchased from the United States for billions of dollars.

The budget for peaceful activities--economic and social development--continues to be curtailed every year as a result of these expensive military purchases. At present, only a 3.5 percent of the value of gross national product is being spent on these purposes. For the sake of comparison, it may be noted that in neighboring India, seven times as much is spent on these purposes. This is the reason that Pakistan must resort to new loans to patch up its budget. Pakistani Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq is due to leave for Paris to seek more aid. It may be noted that the funds being asked by Islamabad this year from the Western creditors is double the figure received 8 years ago, that is, before the military regime came to power. Pakistan's military expenditure has also more than doubled during this period.

The restoration of active military and political cooperation between the United States and Pakistan and the strategic partnership of these countries have mainly led to this situation. It is becoming evident that Pakistan's military expenditures and debts are increasing simultaneously. The Muslim opined that it is not possible to do anything substantial for the country's economic development when about 74 percent of our country's budget goes for military purposes and repaying debts. So, if there is any chance to correct this situation, Pakistan's politicians and economic experts are thinking it over, and the Lahore session declaration of the Central Executive Committee of the Pakistan People's Party has also stressed that bringing down military expenditures should be made a major economic task because these expenditures have now surpassed Pakistan's actual capabilities.

CSO: 4656/137

INTERNATIONAL

APRIL 1985 ASSIGNMENTS OF CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 85 pp 70-71

[Unattributed item under the rubric "Official Department": "Appointments"]

[Excerpts] Sergey Ivanovich Bel-dinskiy has been appointed chief of the correspondents' office for Soviet television and radio in Brazil. He was born in 1953. He graduated from Moscow University. He has worked at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting since 1975. He was a departmental editor and then a senior departmental editor in the department for radio broadcasting to Brazil in the Main Editorial Office for Radio Broadcasting to Latin American Countries.

Anatoliy Andreyevich Doronin has been appointed correspondent for Soviet television and radio in Tanzania.

He was born in 1940. He graduated from the Moscow Institute for International Relations and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. He has worked at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting since 1974. He was an editor, a special correspondent and a commentator in the international information department in the Main Editorial Office for Information (on the Mayak program). Since 1983 he has been chief managing editor [vypuskayushchiy] of the Main Editorial Office for Information of the Central Domestic Radio Service of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Victor Petrovich Kuznetsov has been appointed chief of the TASS branch office in Yugoslavia.

He was born in 1927. He graduated from Moscow University. He has worked at TASS since 1948. He was an editor in the radio information of the directorate for foreign information, a correspondent, chief of the TASS branch office in Poland and chief of the TASS branch office in Bulgaria. Since 1978 he has been deputy chief editor of the main editorial office for socialist countries in the TASS Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information.

Ratmir Olegovich Orestov has been appointed chief of the TASS branch office in Egypt.

He was born in 1953. He graduated from the Moscow University Institute for Asian and African Countries. He has worked at TASS since 1979. He was a TASS correspondent in Iraq, and an editor in the editorial office for Oriental countries in the Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information.

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CSO: 1807/309

NATIONAL

HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON CULTURAL IMPACT

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Dela Kepetsi, minister of Culture and Education of the Hungarian People's Republic: "The Mutual Enrichment of Cultures"]

[Text] Culture is an important means of the mutual knowledge and of strengthening the friendship of our peoples. Its role becomes especially great when peoples are connected by bonds of ideological and political unity. Its acquaintance with Soviet culture meant for the Hungarian people not only a meeting with an until then unknown world, but also with a new social order. If one looks back at the past 40 years, it is possible to say: within the framework of interstate relations and on the basis of agreements and working plans during these years systematic activity was carried out in the interest of having the values of Soviet culture become the possession of the broadest masses. The works of Soviet writers of various nationalities are published in Hungary in excellent translations. Exhibitions present the masterpieces of the classics and contemporary representational art. Soviet films are constantly shown at Hungarian movie theaters, and the musical life of our country contains the works of composers of past centuries and of our contemporaries.

Soviet culture is a reflection of a new reality, a new system of values. Its acquaintance with it influenced the Hungarian public whose interests became broader and more universal. The spiritual values of the Soviet Union and of the countries of socialist construction occupy a large place in our cultural life.

I would like to emphasize that in recent years personal relations between the creative people and scholars of our countries have become closer, and the possibilities for an exchange of information between them has become broader. More and more often Soviet and Hungarian artists create joint works. It is becoming a wider practice for an exchange of directors who make films and dramas, operas, and ballets in our countries. The number of jointly published books has been increasing. The number of Soviet artists who participate in Hungarian festivals, competitions, and reviews has also been increasing. One might say that they are our constant and beloved guests. The magazine SOVETSKAYA LITERATURA which comes out in Hungary presents the Hungarian public with new achievements of Soviet literature.

Books and informational and documentary publications acquaint our professionals and broad movie-going public with news in various fields of Soviet art and science.

There are still many tasks to be accomplished. It is necessary to improve information for both countries and, above all, in the field of the social sciences. Concern has to be shown for filling the young ranks of translators of imaginative literature, efforts have to be made to expand and improve relations between the young workers of creative labor, and also to seek and to find new forms of cooperation in the field of the representational and applied arts. One could add to the list of those tasks which are being called forth by the demands of achieving a higher level of cultural cooperation in the light of new and growing needs.

Generalizing, one may say: socialist construction is being enriched by new manifestations, and is placing new problems before us--this is reflected not only in the economics of the state, but also in its culture. The interest and the endeavor to become acquainted with everything new is understandable to us.

Very important for us is the dissemination of Hungarian culture in the Soviet Union. We place a high value upon the activities of Soviet cultural institutions aimed at having our classical and our best works of contemporary literature, and our films and musical works present in the cultural life of the Soviet Union. The dissemination of the values of Hungarian culture in the Russian language is an important factor for its popularization not only among the peoples of the USSR, but also in other countries where the Russian language is used as a medium. This expands the borders of the international dissemination of our cultural achievements.

The attitude toward Hungarian culture in the Soviet Union and the attention paid to it may serve as an example of their equal rights and of their complete respect for the values of one another. This should be especially emphasized: we see how the large capitalist countries are unconcerned about the dissemination of the cultural works of small peoples, considering that this is not good business for them. The new, socialist approach to cultural exchange represents splendid achievements both from the point of view of the relationships between peoples in general, and from the point of view of the development of cultural relations.

We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland from fascism and, in this connection, are performing Days of Hungarian Culture in the Soviet Union. We hope that this will serve as new proof of the development of our culture and will demonstrate those historic changes which have occurred since 1945 in Hungary during the course of socialist construction. To a considerable extent these are the results of the support of the Soviet Union. And during these anniversary days we recall this with sincere respect and gratitude.

NATIONAL

PERSPECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAM AREA VIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Vladimir Yermolayev, Valeriy Orlov, and Viktor Khatuntsev: "Agro-BAM: Socio-Economic Review"]

[Text] The main line slips away to the ocean like a slender thread. Day and night trains bang at the junctions. And side by side with the rails, new plants and factories, housing and farms arise and the expanses of fields and meadows are expanding. The active economic development of the BAM zone has begun. It can be said that it is opening up a new "continent" in our economy. The population of this territory is growing. It is proposed that about 1.5 million people will live here on a permanent basis alone. At present, in the second stage of the construction of the main line, special attention is being given to the provision of social and consumer services to the cities and settlements. The development of the region and the attachment of a person to BAM are in many respects determined by the conditions of life, the economic development of the soil, and the solution of the food problem.

Up to now the bulk of the products are being brought here. At times--from far away. Ice cream for some reason all the way from Astrakhan. Moreover, we are not talking about delicacies, but about vital food. Can potatoes and vegetables be grown locally? Can milk, meat, and eggs also be produced locally?

We answer at once: They can and must. Already today, the fields kitchen gardens and farms along the steel tracks provide a considerable amount of such production. And the contours of the BAM agro-industrial "ring" are more visible and clear-cut. What are the prospects of the rural "depot" of the main line?

Not from Zero

Somehow G. Kaz'min, member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and director of the Far Eastern Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, brought several large apples from Alma-Ata. He wanted to surprise the amateur horticulturalists from Komsomol'sk-na-Amur with the famous Oporto apple. But, having seen the fruit grown by them, he understood: There

will be no surprise. . . . In his book "Sad i ogorod na BAM" [Garden and Kitchen-Garden in the BAM Zone], the academician demonstrates that here, too, fruit can be grown.

"And where apple trees bear fruit, there potatoes and vegetables will return a hundredfold," he says. The old residents formerly also kept apiaries. Although the climate, of course, is unfriendly here.

Under the surface layer of soil there is frequently permafrost. There is a multitude of swamps, high-mountain expanses and wooded hills. However, the BAM residents do not have to start from zero. . . .

Those who have been in the stores of the largest city along the main line--Komsomol'sk-na-Amure--have noted a quite good selection of products. On the counters there is milk, meat, cultured sour cream, cottage cheese. . . . But you know, the veterans of the city remember the first winter. At that time scurvy began because of avitaminose. It was treated with broth made of pine needles. In essence, this page in the development of the eastern territories, too, recalls a simple everyday truth: If you put up a settlement, town, plant or railroad, you have to concern yourself with farms, fields and kitchen-gardens.

Now there are three sovkhozes, a hothouse combine, and a poultry plant near Komsomol'sk. Not long ago, the second phase of the Dzemginskiy Complex for the raising of another 115,000 hogs a year was turned over. An appreciable "addition" to the table of the city-dwellers. It must be said that the party committees, the local Soviets, and the leaders of the agro-industrial complex are devoting attention to the agricultural development of the zone. This, in particular, was the subject of a discussion in the USSR Gosplan not long ago. The autonomous republics, krays and oblasts along the route will have to carry out the basic volume of the work in regard to the creation of the agricultural belt of BAM. It goes without saying, with the skilled and effective assistance of the ministries and departments.

They Missed. . . .

Very likely, the route and the kitchen-garden and the farm grew and developed parallel to one another. Together with the builders, scientists and agricultural specialists also came here. In the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, a section for the organization of research in the BAM zone was created. Recommendations were prepared, taking into account the peculiarities of the soil and the traditional land use. Various institutes have bases and experimental sections, and in Khabarovsk a laboratory was established, whose staff members are studying the prospects of land improvement in the BAM zone.

And nevertheless, the tempo of the transformations in its agricultural belt cannot be compared to the speed, let us say, of the construction of the main railway. The kitchen-garden stayed somewhere far behind. To take such a primordial position of any construction as planning. In the Severobaykal'skiy Rayon of Buryatiya, for example, already 75,000 people are living. And what is the local village engaged in, what are its prospects, what will it provide for the table of the city-dwellers? There are no intra-economic plans for land exploitation organization.

"Already 10 years ago, we submitted an application to the Vostoksibgiprozem [not further identified] Zonal Institute," said the deputy chairman of the rayon agro-industrial association council, M. Dudin. "They promised to grant it, but they have not done so up to now."

The All-Russian Central State Construction Office of the Buryat ASSR, for as long a time, has been dragging out the formation of a general plan for the central farmstead of the Severnyy Sovkhoz. It is in store for the Internatsional'nyy Sovkhoz to become the largest producer of vegetables in the Western section of the route. But the hothouses, the production base, and other objects are being put up slowly--there are no planning documents.

All of this can slow down the creation of the BAM agricultural zone. Moreover, the plans also require correction. For the time being, for example, it is not at all clear how the supply of one of the large cities--Tynda--with dairy products is to be improved. The Zarya Sovkhoz, which is the closest to it, produces a total of 200 tons of milk a year. It is planned to construct two cow-sheds, but they have not even been designed yet. Moreover, the additional herd that will be housed here will not even provide a fourth of the share of the city's requirements. Fodder lands and pastures have not been projected to this day. The requirements and the plans, as they say, missed each other.

The conditions for the development of animal husbandry in the BAM zone exist. Let us say, the lands of the Podymakhinskiy Sovkhoz stretched along the banks of the Lena and its tributaries. The farm is profitable. The director, T. Alekseyev, tells that all the milk here is sold as first grade, and they supply cattle of the highest fatness. In the Angarskiy Sovkhoz they receive on the average up to 2,500 kilograms of milk a year per cow, and the milkmaids T. Bazhenova and A. Kondrat'yeva--more than 3,000.

They expected that the creation of three new sovkhozes in the Severobaykal'skiy Region will go through a shortage of manpower at first. But, it turned out, the young BAM workers gladly make the transition to agriculture, and their skill is sufficiently high. What is more, the desire to put down roots here is completely understandable: Splendid places, amazing nature. With the creation of the new sovkhozes, the production of potatoes was doubled, the production of milk--tripled. In the years ahead it is planned to increase the number of animals.

"And our rayon could triple the herd," the first secretary of the Ust'Kutskiy Gorkom, Hero of Socialist Labor I. Panchukov says. "But the water meadows are on the small side. All ploughed fields must be put under fodder crops and new lands in the upper reaches of the Lena must be developed."

With the growth of the number of farms, there must also be an expansion of the fodder fields. The hopes for this grew especially after the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The calculations of the soil scientists are optimistic: The land improvement resources of the BAM zone amount to more than 1 million hectares. This is an expense, of course, for the long-term prospect. In the immediate future, it is necessary to introduce the land near the operating farms and to take for restoration the lands which already during the

prewar years brought joy with harvests. Such sections also exist near Tynda, as well as in northern Buryatiya and in Irkutsk Oblast.

There were several kolkhozes in their time in the Muyskaya Valley, which supplied products for the gold fields. Then they abolished the farms, the fields began to wither, and the hay-fields were choked by shrubs. But the soils are fertile here, now the railroad goes along the valley and the construction organizations are not far off. What prevents us from again from cultivating 20,000 hectares of land under ploughed fields? Neither the leadership of the Bauntovskiy Rayon, nor the Ministry of Agriculture of the Buryat ASSR has a single plan of operations.

What is more, the material-technical base of the land improvement specialists is in need of strengthening. In the water-meadows of the Kirenga River, where 20,000 hectares can be improved, the sector of the Bratskvodstroy [Bratsk Trust for Water Distribution Construction] with great difficulty developed 200 hectares of land. The Khabarovsk land improvement specialists are not fulfilling the plans, which are subordinated to the Glavdal'vodstroy [Main Administration for Water Distribution Construction in the Regions of the Far East], which is located in Vladivostok. Is the remoteness not the reason why they Main Administration does not strengthen its base in Khabarovsk Kray?

The lands of the area along the BAM are difficult to develop. Reliable equipment is needed, with a great reserve of durability. Up to now, the local land improvement specialists are receiving inadequate numbers of bulldozers for swamp land, S-130 Tractors, and excavators. Of course, the means must be used with understanding. Not as in the Iskra Kolkhoz of Kazachinsko-Lenskiy Rayon of Irkutsk Oblast.

"Land improvement specialists called on us," its chairman, V. Timofeyev, told, "they took down the forest, dragged it off into banks, and set out for home. What benefit comes from this? As before, there was no place to grow fodder. . .

Such facts, alas, are not infrequent.

#### Multiplication of Forces

In the formation of the agricultural belt, where one sector is tightly interlaced with another, comprehensiveness is necessary. The realization of the Long-Term Land Development Program will make it possible to expand the cultivated lands of the BAM territories as well. Such grasses as brome and timothy are capable of producing two hay-crops here. However, the difficult northern soils require sustenance. . .

In Siberia and in the Far East there is a shortage of most types of fertilizers. The lands are exhausted and the harvests are falling. At the same time, BAM is extensively opening up outlets to new mineral deposits. Their deposits are the richest.

"The exploitation of one Seligdarskoye deposit of apatites in Yakutiya," V. Onikhimovskiy, doctor of geological sciences, winner of the Lenin Prize, and Hero

of Socialist Labor, relates, "would satisfy the requirements of the fields along the main line. The Dzhugdzhurskiy Rayon of apatite deposits, too, must be studied in more detail. There is an extreme shortage of nitric fertilizers in the region. A way out is seen in the construction of an appropriate combine near Komsomol'sk-na-Amure. Gas from Sakhalin will come to it. In general, the chemists will have to expand somewhere. Up to now there have been more discussions than actions.

Roads for motor vehicles, too, go into the complex of economic transformations of the BAM zone. This is what the managers of the Irkutsk Iskra and Magistral'-nyy farms declared:

"It is difficult to obtain milk because of the absence of roads, and there are no possibilities for local processing."

But, you know, besides milk, vegetables and potatoes have to be brought out, as well as cattle.

During the first years of the installation of BAM, one of the local roads in Buryatiya was used. Then it became unfit. Through the efforts of the bosses about 100 kilometers of roadbed were restored. The repair of another 100 should be accelerated. Then the regions of the Western section of BAM would receive direct road access to the center of Buryatiya and Zabaykal, where there are rather developed farms.

#### In the Subsidiary Plants

The reckoning on the assistance of the BAM workers themselves in the creation of the agricultural belt was fully justified. They have the appropriate experience. The life in the severe localities quickly forced them to become engaged in subsidiary farms. At present they exist in the majority of subdivisions. In Neryungri, in the Yakutuglestroy [not further identified] Combine, a sovkhoz was created, where 300 cows and 1,000 hogs are kept. In some subdivisions of the combine, meat is sold to the workers directly at the enterprise. And on 15,000 square meters of hothouses, green vegetables are grown, the first harvest of cucumbers is gathered already in March.

However, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry put off the beginning of the construction of a large agricultural complex. But it would be a good example for others. Thus, to take the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet. Its leaders, evidently, are little troubled by the fact that the subsidiary farm of the Osetrovskiy port near Ust'Kuta decayed, there is a shortage of equipment there.

Among the first to develop the BAM zone are the lumber-jacks. Their enterprises belong to various republics and oblasts. The envoys of Kazakhstan, for example, are organized thrifitly. They have farms. For the time being, they obtain mixed fodder from this republic, but succulent and coarse fodder they manufacture locally. But the inclinations toward dependence are still strong. In Ust'-Kutskiy Rayon, integrated logging-lumbering enterprises from Rostov Oblast have settled down. It is already 20 years that they have been here, but they do not build housing for their workers, and they do not set up kitchen-gardens and farms. They hope for the finished product. The local Soviet and economic organs informed the Rostov Oblispolkom about this, but received a formal reply.

Perhaps it is expedient to review the procedure for credit extension for the construction of subsidiary farms, to entrust this to the oblast offices of Gosbank? And, evidently, it is time to regulate the wages of those who are in the field and on the farm of the Agricultural BAM. At present, the workers who are sent from basic into subsidiary production lose wage increases. Their coefficient in the sovkhozes is not great. Here, for example, 80 tractor operators and 70 drivers left the Podymakhinskiy [Sovkhoz] to go where the wage increments are significantly higher.

And the BAM zone also has its share of water expanses. However, [only] at a few lakes, excluding Lake Baykal, of course, do people carry on industry and breed fish. In Buryatiya and in Chita Oblast, the blue fields have been neglected although the possibilities there are abundant. In short, it is necessary to make a thorough study of the reserves of the food sector of BAM and set them into motion.

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Like no other main line in the country, the Baykal-Amur Main Line passed through regions difficult of access. Here man managed carefully on the land, with a cautious eye to the climate. A wealth of experience has been accumulated and the material-technical conditions have increased. The time has come for the development of enormous territories. It is important for the forces of the agro-industrial organizations to be concentrated, first of all, on the expanses adjacent to the route. Man settles where trees take root and where the land is fertile.

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WORK OF COMMISSION ON SETTLEMENT OF RURAL AREAS DETAILED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Professor B. Khorev, chairman of the Commission for Questions of Settling and Settlements of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and doctor of geography, and with V. Belen'kiy, member of the Buro of the Commission and candidate of economics, by A. Polyakov, correspondent of PRAVDA; date and place not specified: "The Village: Right to Comfort"]

[Text] A familiar kolkhoz chairman, an observant and ironic person, somehow remarked: "There is town-planning, but, alas, there is no village planning. . ." There really are quite a few problems in rural planning. Many specialists are engaged in the search for their optimal solution. For 15 years a Commission for Questions of Settling and Settlements has been operating under the Scientific-Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Our correspondent talks with its chairman, B. Khorev, professor and doctor of geography, and with V. Belen'kiy, member of the Buro of the Commission and candidate of economics.

[Question]: Your commission is studying the problems of settling and technical policy in the sphere of the building of settlements of the country, including villages. This is understandable: Precisely here pointed and disputed aspects have come to light. I would like to know about them in greater detail.

B. Khorev: First of all, we must talk about the villages of the Russian Federation. For the most part, these are small settlements in regions where there is a shortage of roads. To create here compact systems of settlement, which would meet the requirements of production and would make it possible to provide comprehensive services for people, is not simple. How and in what way should we proceed? And around this question heated arguments have developed. The policy pursued in the beginning, which aimed at the concentration of construction and the enlargement of the villages, led to a division of villages into "promising" and "not promising". Little village houses were lost in the shadow of multistory houses. And trucks with goods and chattels bumped along the country roads--only not to these multistory houses, but into the city. . . The

organizations which built in the villages proceeded from purely urban conceptions of blessings and conveniences. But they at times turn out to be not the very best for the villagers.

V. Belen'kiy: Only about 20 years ago did we study the village seriously. Thus, to put it directly, there is little experience to date in regard to its social and planning restoration. For a long time, the city had preferential development compared to the village. From 1928 to 1978, three times more funds were invested in the production sphere per worker in industry than per toiler in agriculture, and in the non-production sphere--11 times more! Life forced the village to turn to the side. And here, it must be acknowledged, we mechanically transferred the methods for assessing the development of the city to the village. And it turned out that the smaller the settlement, the poorer the collection of projects of cultural and everyday services designation offered to it. As a result, the minimum settlement, where the simplest project, such as a center for consumer services, for example, can be built, is a settlement of 350 inhabitants. If it is smaller, it is impossible to build.

[Question]: But, you know, in the Non-chernozem Zone 80 percent of the villages have a population of less than 200 people. And in the majority of farms (which, as a rule, combine several villages) of Kostroma, Vologda and Ivanovo oblasts, it numbers only 300 to 500 people.

V. Belen'kiy: And that is the point. The normative base, which was developed in the silence of city studies, produces an economy of sorts in terms of form. But in essence--losses. If in the village there is no high-grade school, if in the kolkhoz, where there are young people for the time being and where they do not only work well, but also want to relax well, they do not build a high-quality, and not a "truncated" club, then wait--people will leave.

This also applies to roads. It is thought that today roads of the fifth category must be built in the rural locality. But you see, already for a long time it is not quiet work horses which are running along these roads, but they carry trucks weighing many tons. And they are smashing the roads and taking them out of operation. There is positive experience--the excellent rural roads in the Baltic, Uzbekistan and the Transcaucasus. At present the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture is reviewing the norms. We hope for a rapid solution.

[Question]: The poet Nikolay Rubtsov wrote 20 years ago: "Oh, the city is ramming the village! Oh, something is going to be scrapped! The borders between city and village tear me completely to pieces. . ." The process of the erasing of these borders is continuing. Must they all be effaced and is it impossible, in your opinion, to proceed in a way so as to do less in the way of "tearing to pieces" not only poets, but also the rural inhabitants already today?

V. Belen'kiy: It seems to me that, in order for this to happen, we must erase more quickly, from the consciousness of people, the conception of the rural way of life as something that is known to stand below the city, as something "second-rate", perhaps on the plane of the right to comfort. This view exists to this day, although it is, undoubtedly, an anachronism. The village of today

needs the entire collection of services and blessings which the city receives, but for this a developed infrastructure is necessary. It is time to change the attitude of the service sphere to the village population. The Central Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Planning of the Main Administration for Civil Construction in Rural Areas [TsNIIEP grazhdansel'stroy] proposes to make the transition from so-called autonomous projects of service to territorial systems: Instead of, let us suppose, many small stores--a combined trade "firm". This head enterprise and store engages in the study of demand, the connections with industry, and obtains commodities. The remaining trading points, like counters that are carried out, are brought nearer to the place of residence of the workers of the farms. Such a principle may be placed at the basis of not only trade service, but also public health care and cultural-educational work.

Other developments of the institute also deserve attention. For example, the idea of combined projects--the school is combined with pre-school institutions, trade--with consumer service. Taking local conditions into account, various architectural and planning solutions are also possible here, which would make flexible use of a premise and offer people a wide range of services.

[Question]: As is well known, great controversies have been carried out around the rural home. From time immemorial it was the family nest for the peasant, he dreamed about it when he was separated from it, although in so doing, possibly, it did not distinguish itself by special comfort. . .

B. Khorev: Indeed, there were discussions. Life proved: The most acceptable house for the village dweller is a cottage type house with a farmstead [po-dvor'ye] and a parcel of land. However, it is not worthwhile to reject multi-apartment buildings altogether--under certain circumstances such houses, too, have a right to exist.

The practice of the mass output of individual homes--the most diverse--for the village must be perfected. The main thing in so doing is to utilize local materials and resources, as they do, for example, in Lipetskiy and other oblasts. But this is what is disturbing. If at the beginning of the 1970's a house cost 5,000 to 8,000 rubles, now it is 35,000 to 45,000! Not long ago, we were in the settlement Pushkinskoye in Saratov Oblast and we did not see any houses below 22,000 rubles (and this without engineering service lines).

V. Belen'kiy: In our view the inflating of construction costs begins with the design. It is clear, this is advantageous to the institutes and authors, as well as to the builders. And to please a false conception of comfort, elements are introduced in the building, which in certain climatic conditions are not necessary. For example, in Central Asia the ground floor of the house, which is intended for the garage, and auxiliary premises are planned from the same expensive material as the building itself. And in the North, newly erected buildings are full of attics, which ultimately are filled with rubbish. It goes without saying, it is not only the designers who are guilty of the rise in prices of the rural home. There are reserves for lowering its cost, for example, through the improvement of construction production itself.

In general, in solving the tasks in regard to the social and planning reconstruction of the village and settling, we must take into consideration the economic, national and climatic peculiarities of a concrete region of the country. Let us assume, if in Moldavia, a republic with high population density, the villages are large, then it is hardly worthwhile to imitate the experience of its buildings in the Nonchernozem Zone, where dispersion of the rural population is more traditional. In short, even in the most modern design local traditions must be taken into account.

B. Khorev: The reconstruction of the village is a difficult and delicate matter. Not only architects and designers must take an active part in it, but also economists and sociologists. . . At present, it is true, an interdepartmental council for settling, in which specialists of various spheres are represented, has been created under the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture. It would be useful, it would seem, for it to take upon itself the functions of a center, where all materials relating to the socio-economic reconstruction of the village would flow. Such a center, undoubtedly, will be conducive to the creation of a firm scientific base and will help to find optimal solutions and bring about their practical introduction. And it is on this that the morrow of the village will to a large extent depend.

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## IMPROVEMENTS IN PARTY CADRES POLICY EXAMINED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Feb 85 (signed to press 5 Feb 85)  
pp 8-14

[Article: "The Selection, Assignment and Indoctrination of Cadre--Equal to Modern Requirements"]

[Text] Our party, which is monolithically united around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and filled with creative strength and conscientious energy, is moving to meet its 27th Congress. The coming congress will open new historical horizons before the country. It will summarize the results of the party's work during the reporting period, outline the tasks for the 12th Five-Year Plan and out to the year 2000, define ways to solve them, and adopt a new edition of the CPSU Program -- a program for improving developed socialism and moving toward communism. The discussion of the question of changes and additions to the CPSU Rules during the congress will serve to consolidate the democratic foundations of the party, strengthen strict and unified discipline for all communists, increase their activity and initiative, and develop intra-party relationships. The works of Comrade K. U. Chernenko and his article "Equal to the Requirements of Developed Socialism", which casts light on the urgent problems in the theory, strategy and tactics of the CPSU during the present stage, have important significance in enriching Marxist-Leninist theory and socialist practices.

A concern for the individual and his growing material and cultural needs is at the center of all our party's plans and deeds. It is this goal which serves during the preparations for the congress as the main reference point for all of the prospects for the country's economic and social development and the strengthening of its defensive capability. All of the work to raise and intensify public production, accelerate scientific and technical progress, modernize the branches of our national economy and improve the management and planning system; and all of the organizational and political activity of the CPSU have been subordinated to this goal. The striving of the Soviet people to successfully fulfill the targets for this year and for the five-year plan as a whole, their boundless love for and trust in the Leninist party of communists, and their complete support for its domestic and foreign policies are being deeply manifested during the days of preparation for the elections to the republic and local councils of people's deputies. Party and governmental personnel, their devotion to the cause, organizational ability, high standards, ability to think on a large-scale basis and to sense what is new,

their energy, knowledge, and experiences are the key and decisive factors in implementing current and long-range plans. That is why party organizations, when preparing for the congress, analyze and sum up without fail the positive experiences that have been accumulated in personnel work. On a party scale, we are talking about the changes in the entire system of selecting, training and promoting personnel which are appropriate to modern conditions.

The proposals of Comrade K. U. Chernenko on certain questions in modern personnel policy, which were discussed during a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, have a basic and program importance. Having pointed out the need to improve the selection, assignment and training of personnel constantly based on strict observance of Leninist principles, the Central Committee Politburo required party committees to be persistent in seeing to it that politically mature directors who have a good knowledge of their work, possess high moral qualities, enjoy the respect of the masses, and are capable of successfully implementing party policy, head all sectors in economic and cultural organizational development. It was proposed that the central committees of the union republic communist parties and party kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms, and raykoms develop and implement concrete measures aimed at raising the level of all work with personnel.

The directions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are being discussed with great interest in party and other public organizations, during meetings of ministry and department collegiums, and in soviet and economic bodies. Effective measures are being planned everywhere so that personnel work will completely correspond to the nature and level of the tasks in improving mature socialism.

Aware of the special importance of the questions put forward during the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting, many party committees are preparing for their thorough examination during their plenums. In particular, plenums of the Moscow City and Moscow Oblast CPSU committees and of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, which examined the tasks of party organizations in light of Comrade K. U. Chernenko's proposals concerning certain questions in modern personnel policy, have been held. The communists unanimously emphasized that the effective steps, which are being undertaken by the CPSU Central Committee to further improve work with personnel, wholly and completely answer Leninist precepts and practical needs; and they pointed out that they are scientifically sound and have been thoroughly adjusted by all of the enormous practical experience of the party. Their implementation will open up new and broad opportunities for improving the leadership of all aspects of social life and for speeding up movement along the path of economic and social progress.

The Leninist principles for selecting cadre based on their political, business and moral qualities form the primary basis, core and essence of all the CPSU's personnel work. That is why the party has always invariably followed and is following them. A staff of politically mature and highly qualified leading cadre, who are devoted to the cause of communism, has been formed in our country during the years of Soviet power. They are honorably justifying the trust of the party and the people, proving themselves to be genuine Soviet

Leninist leaders, and completely fit their assignment. The rearing of many generations of such leaders is the greatest accomplishment of the CPSU.

Along with this, there are also weak spots in personnel work and mistakes are being made. For this reason, leaders who do not cope with the task, lag behind the requirements of life, do not display a creative approach, initiative and enterprise in work, and who prefer to act according to a well worn rut, sometimes find themselves in responsible sectors. Comrade K. U. Chernenko writes: "...There are quite a few of these -- let us say it right out -- urgent questions in personnel policy, which require not discussions but an urgent practical decision."

The CPSU Central Committee is orienting party, soviet and economic bodies on working more topically in selecting and training different categories of personnel, considering more fully the specific nature of their activity and their place and role in production and in social and political life, and raising their responsibility for the entrusted task. It is important that Leninist principles of working with personnel be strictly observed and that they be followed not in a formal way but based on their merits at all state and economic management levels.

Improving personnel work is inseparable from increasing exactingness when evaluating the political qualities of a worker who is being advanced to the management level. Today as always they are primarily demonstrated in how thoroughly the future leader understands party policy, which expresses public interests, and in how well he is prepared for active, selfless and highly professional work in the name of implementing it.

A firm adherence to the rule: Deeds should always follow words, serves as evidence of a leader's political maturity. One cannot count on authority in a collective without it. Meanwhile, we still encounter workers who fight for the persistent implementation of party decisions using words but who do not make energetic efforts in deeds to successfully implement them, who place departmental interests above everything else, who replace a political approach with every type of manipulation of figures and cost indicators, and who do not insure the delivery of the product, for which the enterprise exists, to the national economy.

Or the following example. The difficulties which were connected with this year's severe winter are well known. Energy lagged behind the growing requirements of production and life in several of the country's rayons, and interruptions arose in the operation of a number of industrial and transport enterprises. This, however, did not always have only objective reasons. In a number of cases, a slackening in the work of party committees and leading cadres with power, housing and communal services enterprises contributed to this. As a rule, these collectives are not large numerically, and they perform work which is not very visible at first glance. Evidently, that is why it appeared to some people that one may not work them. A political approach and a careful consideration of state and public interests was replaced by narrow practicalness and localism. This appeared as soon as working conditions began to be seriously complicated.

The duty of a leader is to transmit his ideological convictions to the working masses; to create in each collective an atmosphere that will engender a desire to work better, more effectively and more productively; and to instill in people an impatience with shirkers and loafers and with any instances of negligence, mismanagement, additions, and eye-wash. This thought was expressed with great force in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the participation of Estonian SSR leading personnel in political and indoctrinational work. The party's Central Committee emphasizes the importance of a Leninist style and traditions of daily political work among the masses becoming an inner requirement in leaders at all levels. They have been called upon to be tireless in deepening the party's bonds with the people and in training not only with words but also with deeds -- a clear organization of work, specific concern for the individual, personal example, and their own moral make-up.

Especially high demands are being imposed on party workers. An individual who has devoted himself to professional work in the party must embody the best ideological and moral qualities which are inherent in communists in all of his deeds and actions and in his relationships with people. Only then will he be able to be an authority for others and have the masses follow him. The role of party committee secretaries, especially that of the first secretaries, is extremely important in this work. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko points out, they have been called upon to be the first not only based on the amount of their authority and rights but also based on their competency, ability to organize people for joint and harmonious work, high principles, efficiency, modesty, accessibility, and their ability to evaluate the situation self-critically and to admit their errors and mistakes honestly and openly if they have committed them.

Their professional competency is an important criteria by which the CPSU evaluates personnel. This feature of a leader has acquired exceptionally large weight today when the party and the people are solving a task of enormous political importance -- to lead the national economy to a qualitatively new scientific, technical, organizational and economic level and to insure a decisive change for the better in the intensification of public production and in raising its effectiveness. The considerable acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main condition for permitting a sudden change to be achieved in intensifying the economy and in raising the tempos of the country's economic and social development. Computer equipment, robots, robotic systems, flexible automated production systems and modules, and automatic rotor and rotor conveyor lines are occupying a more and more prominent place in production processes. Energy-saving and resource-saving technologies and equipment are being widely introduced.

The introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution into all branches of the national economy is closely connected with improving the economic mechanism. The brigade contract is being actively disseminated, the management of the agro-industrial complex and construction is being improved, and a large-scale economic experiment is being conducted in industry and in the area of the population's personal services.

All of this is placing increased requirements on the professional competency of personnel, the level of their economic knowledge, and their ability to react tactfully to scientific achievements. The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference entitled "Improving Developed Socialism and Party Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum" pointed out that -- for a director at any level and for a work collective -- the use of scientific achievements is an indicator of high political and civic maturity and evidence of the ability to think creatively and on a broad scale, act for the long term, and find the best solutions for raising production efficiency and increasing the riches and power of the motherland.

At the present time, more than 31 million specialists with a higher and secondary special education are working in the country's national economy. This is one-fifth of all workers. More than 10 million specialists are in the CPSU. Every fourth engineer, technician and agronomist; every third teacher; and every sixth doctor are communists. Specialists form the main reserve from which well prepared leaders for all economic and cultural sectors are promoted.

Nevertheless, there are still quite a few cases where competency is being poorly considered when promoting a worker. The study of a candidate's qualities is sometimes limited to an elucidation of the question of how he conducts himself as a worker in general and what is his personality like -- no attention is paid to his professional competency in the matters in which he will work. Such errors often turn into serious shortcomings in work. V. I. Lenin pointed out: "... In order to manage, it is necessary to be competent, it is necessary to know all production conditions fully and in detail, it is necessary to know the equipment of that production in its modern form, and it is necessary to have a certain scientific education." This Leninist position has acquired enormous urgency today.

The CPSU Central Committee is oriented on checking and evaluating true competency in a very fundamental manner along with other qualities when selecting leading workers. It is important to remember in this regard that genuine competency is not granted along with a higher education diploma. It is acquired during the process of enriching and adjusting the knowledge which has been received in practice; by painstaking and stubborn work; and as the result of a thorough and comprehensive study of the task which has been entrusted. Party committees must see to it that leading workers continually replenish their experiences and that they are always well informed about the latest achievements of theory and practice in their branch.

Under modern conditions, the raising of the level of the personnel's economic knowledge and skills is acquiring primary importance. There is not and cannot be any full-fledged leader today without a knowledge of the basic principles of economics and without the ability to think and act in an economically literate manner. Taking this into account, party committees must increase their attention toward the organization of economic education, bring it closer to the solution of practical tasks, and aim students toward the mastery of the economic levers and costaccounting methods for improving production efficiency.

The demands which the party is placing on the moral qualities of a leader are high. That individual who is noted for an irreproachable moral make-up, discipline, honesty, conscientiousness, modesty, and simplicity; and who has stubbornly mastered a Leninist style of direction, deserves the right to direct people. The absolute majority of our leading personnel are noted for these features. However, those who waive their rights in the name of creating an outward show of prosperity, resort to additions, and engage in eye-wash, are still being encountered among leaders. Some people use the position which has been entrusted to them for obtaining personal benefits, allow economic overgrowth and evaluate their own work in an unself-critical manner. No weaknesses can be allowed in the struggle against these faults. On the contrary, the struggle must be waged even more resolutely against any type of abuse of official position and manifestation of protectionism and preference for fellow-countrymen. This is a political question -- a question of party authority and of the trust of the masses.

The CPSU Central Committee is setting an example in all of its work for an exacting, Leninist and highly-principled approach in evaluating the moral qualities of leading personnel and is achieving this from local party bodies also. The measures which were adopted by the Central Committee regarding a number of leading workers in Uzbekistan, Krasnodar Kray and Rostov Oblast, have received unanimous approval from the party and the people. In particular, a number of party obkom secretaries, including first secretaries, obkispolkom chairmen and ministry and department directors, were dismissed from work in Uzbekistan during a comparatively short time. Workers who had compromised themselves were dismissed from the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and recalled as deputies. Criminal proceedings were instituted against persons who had committed embezzlement, misappropriations and abuses. All of these measures contributed to the earnest normalization of the situation in the republic.

At the same time, liberalism with respect to leaders who are not coping with the sector that has been entrusted to them, or who have compromised themselves, is being shown at times in places. The practice of transferring poor workers or ones who have shown that they are morally unscrupulous from one director's chair to another -- a practice which was condemned by the party long ago -- is inflicting a great deal of harm on the cause. The following fact was cited during a plenum of the Kalinin CPSU Obkom which examined ways to eliminate shortcomings in the party direction of the oblast's agriculture. A certain Grishakov was twice dismissed from the position of farm director because of gross violations of party and state discipline. He was severely reprimanded and a note made on his registration card. Nevertheless, he was again recommended to be a kolkhoz chairman after a certain time. Having come to believe in his impunity, he continued to abuse his official position and entered onto the path of criminal actions. Proceedings were instituted against this apology for a director only after the communists turned to the higher bodies. He was expelled from the CPSU and dismissed from his position. Such cases are not isolated ones in the oblast.

In the decree that was adopted on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee pointed out that the absence of the required party exactingness and unjustified leniency toward those who conduct themselves incorrectly and perform improper actions can lead to the degeneration of individual workers. Party organizations and committees must continually watch that each leader is equal to the situation, that he fulfills his duty conscientiously, and that he serves as a moral example for the workers. The party demands that displays of conceit, arrogance and coarseness be resolutely stopped and that no compromises be made with those who remain on the path of deceiving the state. The careful and attentive attitude toward leaders which has been confirmed by us has nothing in common with unjustified leniency toward their derelictions and mistakes. In the Leninist tradition of our party, trust in personnel is inseparably combined with highly principled exactingness towards them. This approach insures the correct indoctrination and fruitful work of directors.

Continuous party monitoring of their activity is an effective form for indoctrinating personnel. Party organizations have good opportunities at their disposal for implementing it. Nevertheless, they are far from always used in the required measure. Shortcomings, mistakes and different types of abuses are often engendered by the absence of a reliable control over the work of personnel. It is necessary to arrange matters so that every director is continuously monitored from above and from below -- so that he will sense his accountability and responsibility not only to those who direct him, but also to those whom he directs, to his comrades in the party organization and to the work collective.

It is necessary to increase the role of primary party organizations in the indoctrination of personnel. Communist directors who had committed some offense or other were until recently discussed basically in party committees or in buro sessions in several places. It turned out that they even forgot to inform the party organization on whose list he was registered about the punishment that had been imposed on the director. This practice does not correspond to party policy. A director communist must bear the responsibility for his committed offense primarily before his party organization. Party committees are obliged to be strictly guided by this principle and to follow it so that it is implemented everywhere consistently. The party teaches that it is easier to guard them against serious blunders and to preserve them for the task when shortcomings in the work of individual directors are detected and eliminated in a timely fashion and when the errors which they have made are subjected to a highly principled critique.

Quite a few reserves for further improving director selection, assignment, and indoctrination practices are included in the expansion of democratic principles in working with personnel. Counsel with party organizations and work collectives and an attentive consideration of their opinions help to avoid mistakes and displays of subjectivism when evaluating the political, business and moral qualities of a worker who is being promoted to a management position. For a number of years already, candidates who are being nominated by party committees for the positions of shop chiefs, enterprise, organization,

and sovkhoz directors, kolkhoz chairmen, and rayon and city soviet and economic body directors, have been actively discussed in party organizations and during general meetings of collectives in Georgia. Data from sociological research, which was performed by the organizational and party work department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee shows that the overwhelming majority of directors, who have been promoted to the posts they occupy after consideration of the opinions of party organizations and collectives, are managing their entrusted tasks and are enjoying respect.

Corresponding experience also exists in other party organizations in the country. The party is directing party committees toward deepening and toward expanding the practice of electing leading workers, the competitive system for filling positions and certification, where this is advisable. Of course, all of this does not remove from the party committee the responsibility for the correct selection of directors and for their subsequent activity.

In order to evaluate more effectively the qualities of a worker and to raise his responsibility, it is necessary to raise the importance of references and to see to it that it is really possible to judge the strong and weak points of an individual from them. The writing and approval of references is now often being conducted on a formal basis in individual party committees. They are compiled according to a set pattern and are filled with general phrases and stereotyped definitions. It is difficult to make a sound decision about recommending a worker to a leading position based on such a reference.

At the same time, if a reference is compiled responsibly and approved after a thorough discussion and if not only the merits of a worker but also the shortcomings which are inherent in him are reflected in it, then it becomes an authoritative evaluation of the individual and an effective means for indoctrination.

Party committees are now using more and more actively the results of the regularly conducted individual discussions with leading personnel to update references. A calm and frank discussion on carrying out his service duties and his participation in ideological and indoctrinational work takes place with the director. Questions concerning the director's personal conduct and his observance of the norms of socialist morality are broached in a tactful and -- at the same time -- highly principled party manner. The results of the conversation are taken into account during the regular updating of personnel references. This helps to indoctrinate personnel and fully arms party committees with a knowledge of their qualities.

As a result of our party's consistent pursuit of a Leninist personnel policy, we have accumulated truly unlimited opportunities for continuously filling personnel ranks with the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, women, and youth. These opportunities, however, are still not always being fully used. Individual party committees are demonstrating little concern for having young and prospective workers labor hand in hand with tested personnel of the older generation in all sectors, accumulate experience, and acquire the necessary training. The action of the important principle of the party's personnel policy -- insuring the continuity of leadership -- is thereby weakened.

The promotion of female personnel is still not being conducted in the necessary way everywhere. Meanwhile, for example, women represent 59 percent of the specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education who are employed in the national economy. After the 26th CPSU Congress and under the influence of its decisions, party committees began to busy themselves more actively with the promotion of women to leading posts. As a result, their number among party obkom secretaries doubled, and it increased by one-fifth among party gorkom and raykom secretaries. More women are in leading positions in soviet bodies and in the different branches of the national economy. Nevertheless, the task which has been posed by the party--to be more resolute in promoting women to leading positions at all levels--has not ceased to be less urgent and its resolution must be monitored by party organizations.

Practice has convincingly shown that the selection and assignment of workers is carried out with the greatest advisability where party committees are continuously concerned about establishing an appropriate reserve and where they study people thoroughly and comprehensively, detecting among them those who can be promoted to a leading position in the future. The formation of a reserve and the work with it can in no way be boiled down to the compilation of a formal list of candidates for promotion. It is important to note in a timely fashion and evaluate objectively the capabilities of an individual, determine correctly in what work he will be able to prove himself in the best way possible, promote him to that work, and help him to master his task. Rearing a reserve for promotion is the duty of a director of any link and any rank.

Probationary work in the party organizations of progressive enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on the staffs of party and soviet bodies is an effective way to increase the professional qualifications of party, soviet and economic workers who are in the promotion reserve. With an accurate and sound organization, probationary work helps a worker to prepare in the best way possible to fulfill new official duties, decrease the entry period into the position, provide a good check on his business and organizational qualities, master management skills and progressive leadership forms and methods, and delve better into the essence of a Leninist work style.

Many party committees in the country are making broad use of probationary work when working with the personnel reserve. For example, up to 80 percent of the communists who have been recommended for selection as party committee and party buro secretaries, or to responsible positions on party committees in Leningrad Oblast, are undergoing probationary work in gorkoms, raykoms or primary party organizations. Interesting experiences in party personnel probationary work have been accumulated in the Ukrainian and Lithuanian republic party organizations. In Stavropol Kray, candidates for promotion to farm directors take a course to increase their qualifications and then perform probationary work with experienced and respected directors of progressive farms in the kray.

In general, skillful use of the entire and very rich arsenal of forms and methods of party work with personnel by party organizations and committees

serves as a very important condition for the successful pursuit of the CPSU's personnel policy. Strict observance of the principle of collegiality in solving personnel questions is a reliable guarantee against mistakes when selecting personnel. The party proceeds from the fact that opportunities for displaying subjectivism in the evaluation of workers and promoting people to leading positions without considering their true qualities are considerably limited with a collective solution to personnel questions. That is why both the secretaries and the buro members and the party committee as a whole have been called upon to be continuously responsible for the selection of personnel and for observing Leninist principles for working with them.

In carrying out the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, party organizations are doing everything so that party and state personnel do not stop in their growth but consistently improve themselves in the art of leadership, expand their political and business horizons and gather new knowledge. The measures which were adopted by the party's Central Committee for developing and implementing a modern personnel policy are having a very beneficial effect on carrying out the entire complex of social, economic and cultural developmental tasks, which were put forward by the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The active participation of each party organization, of each party committee and of each communist in this work is a very important condition for the successful improvement of the developed socialist society which we have built, in full compliance with the high and scientific ideas about socialism.

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REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO WAR VETERANS

AU301153 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] On 29 April, Vladimir Vasiliyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met a large group of veterans of the Great Patriotic War. In addressing those present, Vladimir Vasiliyevich Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the Soviet people were looking forward to the great jubilee in good spirits, with a feeling of confidence in the future. The republic's communists and all working people are unanimous in approving the decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the principled directives, conclusions, and tasks set forth by Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his report at the plenum.

While referring to the coming Victory Day, Vladimir Vasiliyevich Shcherbitskiy noted the greatness of the immortal feat of the Soviet people who defeat fascism and saved mankind from the brown plague. He said that the Communist Party and the Soviet state took constant care of the veterans, and highly appreciated the exploits performed by the participants in the war and the toilers in the rear.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy briefly characterized the tasks facing the republic's working people at the final stage of the 11th 5-year period. The main directions of intensifying production, he emphasized, are the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the wide application of new equipment, progressive technologies, and advanced experience.

Vladimir Vasiliyevich Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated those present on the forthcoming red-letter days--May Day and Victory Day--wished them good health, and new successes in their work.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy presented state awards--the Patriotic War Orders of the first and the second class--conferred on the war and labor veterans for gallantry, courage, and valor displayed in the struggle against the German fascist oppressors, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The former front-line soldiers and those in the rear who forged victory over the enemy were also presented with the jubilee medals "40 Years Since the Victory In the Great Patriotic War 1941-45."

Among the recipients were Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of Socialist Labor, members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, leading functionaries in party, administrative, and economic bodies, scientists and cultural figures, front-ranking production workers, military leaders, and persons in receipt of special pensions. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, Comrade Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated the veterans on the high awards of the fatherland.

Present at the meeting were Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

On 29 April, Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, also presented the Fatherland War Orders of the first and the second class, as well as the jubilee medals "40 Years Since the Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45" to a group of war and labor veterans.

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REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS VETERANS, OPENS REMEMBRANCE WATCH

AU262104 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1745 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] On 26 April, a meeting was held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters with guests of honor of and participants in the ceremony of opening the All-Union Remembrance Watch [vakhta pamyati] in the city of Kiev.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, cordially welcomed veterans of the Great Patriotic War, prominent military leaders, representatives of fraternal republics and, through them, all participants in the All-Union Remembrance Watch.

Our meeting, he said, is taking place on the eve of a highly important historic event, a great red-letter day--Victory Day. Many of us remember the unforgettable days of 1945 when the fatherland welcomed with great joy those who survived and bitterly mourned those who died.

Our peaceful times are filled with important and outstanding events. Recently, a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held. It resolved to convene the regular 27th CPSU Congress. The plenum's decisions and the principled directives, conclusions, and tasks set forth in the report delivered by Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, met with unanimous approval on the part of our republic's communists and working people, and of all Soviet people.

A session of the Political Consultative Committee was held in Warsaw. Its decisions confirmed once again the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries.

Less than 2 weeks are left to the great red-letter day--the 40th anniversary of the victory won in the Great Patriotic War, Comrade Shcherbitskiy pointed out. We consider it a great honor that precisely this year the opening of the Remembrance Watch is taking place in our republic's capital, the hero city of Kiev. All events provided for by the program will undoubtedly be held in a dignified way and will serve well the cause of educating the komsomols and young people about the glorious traditions of our party, the Leninist komsomol and all Soviet people.

The Ukraine's working people, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, will always remember the glorious feat performed by those who offered their lives in the defense of our homeland, in saving all mankind from the brown plague. On the eve of the red-letter day, a memorial will be unveiled in honor of the feat performed by Soviet soldiers in the battle of (Bukrinskiy) bridgehead during the forced Dnepr crossing, as well as a monument to the heroes of the (Eltegenskiy) landing operation in the Crimea, and a monument of eternal glory in the city of Rovno.

We highly value, Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on, the great, vital work performed by the veterans of the Great Patriotic War in educating young people. Their meetings with young people leave an indelible mark on the consciousness. The work carried out by komsomols and young pioneers to collect relics reflecting memorable events of the Great Patriotic War, as well as to sponsor war veterans and the families of fallen soldiers, is deserving of every support. In the last 3 years alone, the komsomols and young pioneers ascertained 19,000 names of previously unknown heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

At the meeting an account was given of what is being done by the republic's party administrative and komsomol organizations to meet the daily needs of the participants in the war and of the families of those who fell.

The war, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, left a terrible mark both in the Ukraine and in other republics whose territories experienced the fascist occupation. Every sixth inhabitant of the republic died in the war. The tragic destiny of Khatyn was shared by more than 250 Ukrainian villages. Some 10 million persons were left homeless. The republic's economic potential was virtually destroyed. And if, before 1950, the volume of industrial gross production exceeded the prewar level, and today has exceeded it by 16.4 times, and if the present Ukraine supplies more than 4 times more industrial production than the entire country produced in 1940, and the republic's gross agricultural production has increased by 2.4 times compared with the prewar period, this has been achieved through the selfless toil of the Soviet Ukraine's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, the constant solicitude of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, and the invaluable assistance and support of the working people of Moscow, Leningrad, and all union republics.

The communists and all our people greatly appreciate this, Comrade Shcherbitskiy pointed out. They are doing and will do their utmost constantly to strengthen and foster our brotherhood. The efforts of the republic's working people are now concentrated on fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 11th 5-year period. In the final result, this will be the main thing which we will offer in honor of the 27th congress of our party.

As far as the main directions are concerned on which we concentrate our efforts, Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized, they have been determined by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums.

A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held recently, Comrade Shcherbitskiy continued. Plenums were held in all obkoms and Kiev gorkoms. They examined the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums concerning cadre policy and practical measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee directives on further improvement in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres. Their outstanding idea was that our party's Central Committee quite correctly and opportunely brought forward the need to strengthen exactingness with regard to leading functionaries, and to evaluate them not in accordance with their statements and assurances, but in accordance with concrete deeds. Party organizations are insistently striving to create an atmosphere in which any negative phenomena alien to our system would be impossible. Much importance is being attached to the point that each party organization and each labor collective meet the 27th Party Congress with good results, that each party member and komsomol contribute his or her personal part in ensuring a worthy welcome to the congress.

Party organizations keep in the center of their attention the ideological and class tempering of the working people, above all young people, the fostering of political vigilance, and the cultivation of readiness to defend the homeland and the conquests of socialism with arms in hand. For this purpose, they make wide use of measures taken on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of our great victory.

Vladimir Vasiliyevich Shcherbitskiy wished the meeting participants success in carrying out of all measures planned in connection with the Remembrance Watch, cordially congratulated them on the coming May Day and Victory Day festivities, and wished them good health and great success in all their activities.

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REGIONAL

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICER ON PARTY ACTIVITY

AU211830 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 8, Apr 85 (signed to Press 9 Apr 85) pp 43-47

[Article by Major-General of the Internal Service V. Gladyshev, chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Increasing the Militancy of Party Organizations"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state pay unremitting attention to law and order activity. The March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that in the future, too, decisive measures will be taken to further introduce order, to purge our life of alien phenomena and of any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens, and to strengthen socialist legality.

The activity of the internal affairs organs in preserving social order, and in preventing and cutting short offenses against the law, demands of the members of the militia and other services that they constantly increase their standard of organization, their discipline, and their responsibility for the fulfillment of their duty.

The practice of the political organs' work within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] in the fulfillment of party decisions, in the ideological-political and moral education of the personnel, and in the mobilization of personnel to fulfill its official obligations, attests to the fact that the political apparatus achieves positive results in solving these tasks wherever it perfects the activity of internal affairs party organizations in conjunction with local party committees. Many MVD and internal affairs administration political departments organize their work capably, display initiative and a creative approach in this matter, and make practical and concrete proposals for perfecting the activity of party organizations and for intensifying their influence on the education of personnel and the fulfillment of official tasks.

Questions of increasing the militancy of primary party organizations are examined during the studies of political department chiefs in the Higher Academic Courses of the USSR MVD Academy, and also at seminars of political workers and party organization secretaries in the republics, krays, and oblasts. There have been party meetings in subunits [podrazdeleniye] of the internal affairs organs on increasing the communists' vanguard role in responsibility for the assigned

tasks. The leaders and responsible workers of local party and soviet organs have participated in these events. The meetings were, as a rule, held in an atmosphere of mutual exactingness, of criticism and self-criticism. They included discussion on improving the influence of party-political work to increase the quality of official activity and to strengthen discipline and socialist legality. A considerable number of practical proposals were voiced.

At the present time, the political organs, aided by local party committees, are concentrating their efforts on implementing the above tasks. In this connection a great deal of attention is being paid to perfecting the structure of the party organizations. In the organs of the MVD of the Ukrainian SSR alone, over the last year an additional 33 primary and 334 workshop organizations and 1,632 party groups were established, and 646 party organizers were confirmed in their positions. Necessary work in this respect has been carried out in the MVD of the Belorussian SSR and the International Affairs Administrations of the Tula, Kursk, and other obispolkoms. The Political Department of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Kemerovo Oblispolkom, for example, made well-argued proposals to the obkom on the basis of an analysis of the state of affairs in the primary party organizations. They were supported in full. At the present time, questions of the establishment of independent primary party organizations of the city rayon organs have been successfully solved here.

A more efficient party organization structure makes it possible to embrace all sectors of operational-official activity within party influence.

The level of internal party life largely depends on the activity of the elective party aktiv, and primarily on that of party organization secretaries. In the period of the last accountability and election campaign, [words indistinct] improvement of the qualitative composition of secretaries of primary party organizations, communists possessing high ideological-theoretical training and professional qualifications, and capable of convincing people and of rousing them to fulfill the tasks facing the collective, were chosen for this work.

The political organs receive substantial help from local party committees in the selection, training, and education of these cadres. Thus, [words indistinct] for political workers and party organization secretaries at training courses for party and soviet workers. During this training, those attending the courses heard speeches by responsible workers of party and soviet organs, and lectures on questions of party construction and of ideological and political-educational work. Similar training has been conducted in the Bashkir ASSR and in the Novosibirsk, Penza, Tyumen, Rostov, and other oblasts.

All this makes it possible to organize the activity of primary party organizations and to perfect the style of work of party committees and party bureaus on a better qualified basis. The work of the elective party aktiv of the Novgorod Station Railroad Track Department of the Northwestern Administration of Internal Affairs for Transportation may serve as an example of a creative, responsible attitude to the assigned task. Questions of the party-political ensuring of operational-official tasks are comprehensively discussed at party meetings here. The party organization's purposeful activity has made it possible to significantly strengthen the leading subunits with communists.

Firm discipline is maintained and socialist legality is strictly observed among personnel. The struggle against infringements of the law is being effectively waged in the railroad sector which the department serves.

An important area in the work of party organizations is control over the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives and in observing Soviet laws. It should, however, be noted that in some party organizations such control is still being poorly exercised. We are striving to overcome this shortcoming. Thus, during the accountability and election campaign, the local political organs carried out work to create within party organizations commissions to control the activity of the apparatus, and to provide the activists elected to them with practical assistance.

The hearing of accounts given by the leaders of political departments and political sections in local party committees is of great importance for raising the level of party-political work in the internal affairs organs. This practice is becoming more widespread. Thus, the Vinogradovskiy Raykom of the Transcarpathian Oblast has discussed the question of the work of the deputy chief of the Political Department and the Party Bureau of the Vinogradskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs in educating young communists and in intensifying the party's influence on increasing the level of organization of operational-official activity.

The vanguard role and militancy of the party organizations, as well as the strength of their political influence, directly depend on the ideological-theoretical training of communists. On the basis of the support of party organizations, the political organs carry out extensive work in perfecting the Marxist-Leninist training of party and Komsomol members and of the entire personnel. At the center of their attention are questions of raising the theoretical and methodical level of studies, of improving work with propagandists, and of developing the social activeness of trainees. Political study is a component part of training for official duties, and practically the entire personnel is involved in it. The propagandists are set the task of striving to reach a point where each trainee understands party policy more thoroughly, knows the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, is able to apply the knowledge he acquires in practice, has a clear understanding of his duty, and fulfills it in an exemplary manner.

It must be said that the party organizations of the internal affairs organs possess sufficient potential to promote as propagandists people who are well trained, erudite, and whose authority is recognized by their comrades. All leaders of Marxist-Leninist training groups in the MVD's of Georgia and Lithuania and in the internal affairs administrations of the Belgorod, Laluga, Ryazan, and other oblasts posses a higher education and a considerable length of service in this work, and many of them are chiefs of services, organs, and subunits. A great deal of attention is paid to further improving the qualitative composition of propagandists by selecting them from employees who have graduated from universities of Marxism-Leninism. The political organs receive substantial assistance in this important matter from local party committees. As a rule, the leaders of Marxist-Leninist training groups are confirmed in their positions by gorkom and raykom bureaus.

The potential of local party organs is also utilized actively in the training and political informing of the ideological and propagandist aktiv. Creative contacts with the political education houses of union republic party central committees, of kraykoms, and of obkoms, and with the political education offices of gorkoms and raykoms, are being strengthened and developed. At present, the political departments are paying serious attention to control and to the provision of organizational and methodical assistance for group leaders and trainees directly in the city rayon organs. Popularity is being gained by the method of practical tasks which help trainees to acquire the skills of independent analysis and of the ability to link theoretical questions with various aspects of service and educational work in the collective.

Particular attention is paid to topicality of subject and to improving the quality and intelligibility of speeches in the lecture method of propaganda. To this end, party organizations have begun to invite more often lecturers from party committees and from organizations of the Society for Knowledge. The methodological skills of members of party-time lecture groups of internal affairs subunits and organs are being perfected, and they are not better supplied with the necessary lecture and methodological material. An important role is also played by the selection of the forms of lecture propaganda themselves. Particular attention is paid to those forms which make it possible to provide trainees with a system of knowledge. These are series of lectures, sociopolitical readings, people's universities, and lecture meetings.

Unified political days have proven to be an effective form of educational work with personnel. The experience of organizing them in the Gorkiy, Kharkov, Ulyanovsk, and many other oblasts demonstrates that the regular holding of political days and the correct selection of questions submitted at them intensify the effectiveness of ideological-educational work and make it possible for leaders to enter into the subunits' life more deeply, and to exert a more active influence on the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate in them, and also on the perfecting of operational-official activity. As a rule, the groups of lecturers of the internal affairs administrations of oblispolkoms include administration chiefs, their deputies, and departmental chiefs. Several days before the unified political day is held, the lecturers receive methodological instruction on the subject of their lecture, are informed of the operational situation, and learn which questions they should pay attention to in this or that city rayon organ. The leaders' direct contact with local workers and their frank conversations with them about questions that trouble them mobilizes and inspires people.

Today it is particularly important to turn the activity of the entire ideological aktiv toward the life, affairs, and concerns of the organs and subunits. Unfortunately, there are still frequent cases of employees being poorly informed about the affairs of their collectives and of their not always having a clear idea of why they are not coping with set tasks, and of what losses arise from official mistakes and lack of discipline.

An essential aspect of the political organs' activity is guaranteeing the unity of organizational and educational work. We are striving to make this one of the fundamental and obligatory principles in the work of all party and Komsomol

organizations and of all leading cadres. In accordance with the proposal made by the Political Directorate of the USSR MVD, the collegium of the ministry discussed the question of the participation of leaders in the education of subordinates. In the course of preliminary studies by the internal affairs administration of the Irkutsk Oblispolkom, it was revealed that far from all chiefs of services and subunits here correctly understood the role of personal participation in the educational process.

It is known that the best indexes are achieved by collectives in which a spirit of comradeship and mutual assistance reigns, and in which the attitude toward fulfillment and discipline is at a higher level. And this in turn depends primarily on individual educational work with personnel. The activity of the leading personnel and the political workers of the internal affairs administration of the Leninskiy Rayispolkom in Leningrad may serve as an example. On the basis of the support of the party and Komsomol organization, the chief of the administration, militia Colonel A.A. Botuzov, and the chief of the political section, militia Captain N.S. Zasyipkin, exert a capable influence on the processes occurring in all of the administration's subunits, maintain a demanding and objective attitude toward leading workers, and make them responsible both for their official activity and for the political-moral state of personnel.

The leading personnel and the party Bureau do not lose sight of a single person. The initiative and social activeness of employees are encouraged in every way possible, and criticism, especially from below, is developed and supported. The leaders of the administration and its subunits conduct frank talks on unsolved problems. They take constant care of the improvement of the conditions of work and everyday life of personnel, as well as of the rise in the general educational and professional level of cadres. Every third worker studies in a higher or secondary educational institution. Thanks to this style of work, the indexes of operational-official activity are improving, contacts with labor collectives are widening, and discipline is being strengthened in this rayon administration.

One of the most important areas in the work activity of political organs and party organizations is the education of young workers. Young people of up to 30 years of age make up a significant proportion of personnel, and approximately one-third of the workers in the militia and fire-fighting service are Komsomol members. Many of them entered the service of the internal affairs organs on the recommendations of Komsomol committees. New impetus to the work with young workers was given by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Increasing of its Role in the Communist Education of Youth." And wherever political workers and party committees look into the affairs of Komsomol organizations attentively and with a deep interest, contribute to the improvement of their work, support and direct the good undertakings of young people, and trust them, the results are usually good.

The contribution of instructors to the education and professional formation of young workers and to their firm position in service is growing. In the MVD's, internal affairs administrations, and Main Administration of Internal Affairs

for Transportation, experienced members are assigned to newly accepted workers, and competitions for the title of "Best Instructor of Youth" are organized. It has become practice to hold, in conjunction with the republic komsomol central committees, and with kray and oblast komsomol committees, reviews of the work of the Komsomol organizations, competitions of professional skills, and training for the komsomol aktiv.

In the period of the last accountability and election campaign, the party nucleus grew considerably in the komsomol organizations. Many secretaries of Komsomol organizations were elected into party committees and bureaus. Addresses made by members of the internal affairs services in plants, factories, organizations, and institutions exert a great educational influence on the young people who come to work for the internal affairs organs on the recommendations of labor collectives. This practice has become widespread among the personnel of the internal affairs organs and subunits of the Amur, Volgograd, Volyn, Kostroma, and a number of other oblasts. Addresses made by members of the internal affairs services to working people, study of the population's opinion of the activity of the militia, and analysis of citizens' letters and statements contribute to the strengthening of discipline and legality, and develop in young people the aspiration to work honestly and conscientiously.

The young people in our organization are the future of the internal affairs organs. For this reason it is important that young workers sense the attention and care of their seniors every day, in order that they develop high ideological-moral qualities and that their professional skills constantly increase. To this end, the political organs are orientating the party organizations and the leaders of the internal affairs organs toward a point where they enter into all spheres of life of the komsomol organizations with greater interest and actively participate in the education of young workers. More attention is now being paid to the education of young people in the Kurgan and Smolensk Oblasts. In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts, the activity of komsomol organizations, and also the reports of young communists working in the komsomol, are now discussed more frequently at party meetings and in party bureaus.

The entire activity of the internal affairs organs is founded on observance of socialist legality. Four members both cut short offenses against the law by means of certain administrative measures and conduct extensive prophylactic work, which includes meeting citizens, holding talks, and explaining rules of behavior. It is quite understandable that they too are expected to show an example of behavior in everyday life and in service, and to display discipline, organization, and civic maturity, in every matter and everywhere. Unfortunately, there are workers who lack these qualities to be found in some administrations, departments, and subunits. Sometimes they have an indifferent attitude to the fulfillment of their direct official duties, or even violate discipline. Such phenomena cannot be tolerated.

The political organs and the party organizations strive every day to instill high moral qualities in their members, to develop in them a sense of pride in the fulfillment of the task entrusted to them by the state, and to help them to acquire culture in the widest sense of the word. We are constantly paying attention to the cultural-educational work which is carried on among personnel

by the MVD system's cultural establishments. At the present time we have a wide network of clubs, houses of culture, and stationary libraries in operation. There are over 3,000 amateur arts collectives in the cultural establishments of the internal affairs organs and subunits. We regard the work of forming high cultural and aesthetic taste and needs in our members as an effective means of educating them morally. This is also promoted to a considerable extent by the establishment of firm patronage contacts with local cultural establishments and with arts unions and organizations.

The party and government have created the necessary conditions for successful activity on the part of the internal affairs organs to strengthen law and order and socialist legality. In critically evaluating their own work, the Political Directorate and the political departments see their task as being to raise, [words indistinct], the militancy of party organizations, and to provide them with timely and necessary assistance in improving ideological mass political work in the internal affairs organs. The main criterion for the effectiveness of this work is the high level of political awareness and practical activity of personnel, its state of operational readiness, and its firm service discipline.

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REGIONAL

CONTEMPORARY TRANSLATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT ALL-UNION PLENUM

Tallinn SIRP JA VASAR in Estonian No 7, 15 Feb 85 p 5

[Article: "The Translator and the Problems of Publication; a Talk at the Plenum of the All-Union Translation Council"]

[Text] A plenum of the translation council under the direction of the USSR Writers' Federation was held in Moscow at the end of January. Estonian writers should still remember the translation council's concluding plenum which took place at the end of 1982 in Tallinn and Tartu. Estonian translators were represented at this plenum by Gennadi Muravin. We asked him to discuss the program which was held.

The plenum should have lasted 2 days, and three questions were on the agenda. But we actually had time to discuss only one question or rather one set of questions, namely, "The Translator and the Problems of Publication." The decision was made to postpone the other questions on the agenda, because the mentioned discussion ran a more active--even more vehement--course than expected. Under consideration were translation choice (on the basis of which criteria do the publishing houses proceed to select works for translation), the quality of performance (all too often the editors at the USSR national publishing houses in particular do not know the corresponding languages and cannot therefore compare the translation with the original), concluding contracts, planning, payment for translation, etc.

The translation situation in our republic is judged to be rather good from an all-union perspective. The choice of translations is well-thought-out and effective; the translation level is high. It seems, however, that not all matters are quite in order here, either. Above all, compensation for the translators' work leaves something to be desired: it affects the quality of the translations and the increase in translators as well, no matter how enthusiastic the translators may be. Let us take an example here: it is the realm of translation from Estonian into Russian, since I know this situation the best. Here it is possible for translators to publish their works in the publishing houses of Moscow and Tallinn. But in Moscow the average payment for translation is 115 rubles per sheet; here, on the other hand, translators ordinarily get 80 rubles per sheet. Here 115 rubles are paid very seldom. At the same time,

the new royalties law enacted a few years ago is the same both here and in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (according to it, 80 rubles is the lowest payment and 115 rubles is the average). To the best of my knowledge, a greater remuneration rate is not employed in Estonian royalty payment practice, although a publishing house would have the right to pay up to 150 rubles per sheet. For translation into Russian, this means that the translators try to publish their work in Moscow--if possible--where they are paid much more for the same job. There is still the problem that the low pay prevents translators from devoting themselves completely to their work, and translation is practiced for the most part as a hobby alongside another profession. Compared with the capitalist countries, of course, the payment for translation here is rather good, but in our land the demands are also much greater and the quality is better. And taking into account the special features of our multiethnic state, the translation of literature has quite a distinct place in bringing ethnic groups together.

I would mention some concrete figures for how the translator's work is compensated in individual federal republics. The picture is very diverse. The usual amount of royalties here and in Moscow has already been discussed. In the case of a second standard printing, 40 percent of the royalty amount is paid here, 50 percent in the RSFSR, 60 percent in the Ukraine. In Kazakhstan, however, the number of copies printed is not taken into consideration at all, but rather the translator receives 200 rubles per sheet on the average. The translator's pay no longer decreases starting with the sixth printing. It is 10 percent for this here, 15 percent in the RSFSR (thereby 10 percent of 80 rubles and 15 percent of 115 rubles). The conclusion was reached at the translation council's plenum that the situation involving compensation for the translators' work requires all-union coordination. A suitable proposal will be presented to the executive committee of the USSR Writers' Federation.

While speaking about the translators' economic circumstances, the following example was given. If a translator translates prose from several languages of the Soviet people, then his work is published in Moscow by "Sovietskiy Pisatel," where the usual number of copies printed is 30,000, i.e., two standard printings in the RSFSR. The average book is about 10 sheets. A translator succeeds in publishing one book a year at best in "Sovietskiy Pisatel." When miscellaneous production costs (typing, etc) are subtracted, then the translator's monthly pay comes to roughly 100 rubles. A translator is able, of course, to translate two or three books a year, but it is not simple to get them published.

The procedure for entering into contracts was spoken of very critically. It is not a rare occurrence in which the contract with the translator is entered into at the last moment and the fixed deadline is thereby so excessively short that it is not really possible to finish the job so quickly (from my own experiences: on 27 December I have received a contract to sign whose deadline was 28 December). Up until now, the translator has had no guarantee that his work would be accepted at all. But even in the case where a contract exists, the translator is not paid until the manuscript is presented, although the contract generally provides for payment of an advance (i.e., 25 percent of the fee) shortly after the contract is signed. The problem becomes serious when--due to the complexity of the job--a particularly long time is required to translate the work. For example, it took Lozinski in his time 10 years to translate Dante's "Divine Comedy," and

analogous examples could also be given. There are several problems in this case. At present, the publishing houses do not, as a rule, enter into such long-term translation contracts. But even assuming that the translator earns--or is forced to obtain--his living from somewhere else, why could he not receive, in place of a royalty fee, payment for his work in advance during the time the job is being done? This would make it possible for the translator to devote himself entirely to his complex task and would contribute to its more rapid completion. Incidentally, those who translate from Estonian into Russian stand before a comparatively difficult task: there is a need for a new translation of "Kalevipoeg." But the foregoing task is so complex, demanding and time-consuming that it probably scares away potential translators. The translation of more than 19,000 complicated verses requires time and devotion, but in all likelihood not a single translator has enough starting capital to live for a couple of years without income, with no more than a prospective fee as a reward. But the current publishing practice presumes this.

It is not now correct to think that compensation for work and the signing of contracts are the only problems which bother us, but the others seem more easily surmountable since cooperation between publishers and translators is generally rather good, as are relations with the Publication Committee. Yet the Georgians with their translation council have outstripped us in translation matters and elsewhere, too, the lead which we as a translation republic just recently had over others is actually dissolving. The improvement of translators' economic status should certainly be undertaken above everything else.

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REGIONAL

SYMPOSIUM CONCLUDES OZONE LAYOR NOT THREATENED

[Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word report on an all-union symposium on problems of atmospheric ozone. The symposium was held on May 17th at the Main Geophysical Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykov, and it was organized the USSR Academy of Sciences and Goskomgidromet (State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.) According to E. P. Borisenkov, director of the observatory, participants came to the general conclusion that "the ozone layer is sufficiently sound and reliable...it will not be threatened with noticeable changes in the foreseeable future."

ECOLOGICAL CENTER CALLED FOR TO OVERSEE MOSCOW CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 7 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word article entitled "An Ecological Center is Needed." N. Buchatskaya interviews Yuriy Porfir'evich Yazan, vice-president of the International Environmental Protection Coalition and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Environmental Protection and Sanctuary Affairs. Yazan proposes that the institute become an ecological center for the Moscow area with the authority to give recommendations on proposed construction projects or to halt the construction of projects potentially harmful to the environment. Yazan also calls for the creation of an experimental park to aid in research on improving the urban environment.

POWER MINISTRY HIT FOR OUTDATED ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article entitled "Does the City Need 'Skyscraper' Smokestacks" by V. Chmovzh, deputy chief of the State Inspectorate for Protection of the Atmosphere, affiliated with Goskomgidromet (State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control) and S. Titov, chief of a department of the Moscow Center for the Study and Control of the Environment. Chmovzh and Titov criticize the Ministry of Power and Electrification for failing to get the required approval from Goskomgidromet before beginning construction projects. The ministry is criticized for continuing to build "skyscraper" smokestacks at thermal power plants. The smokestacks have been found to be ineffective in controlling urban air pollution. According to Goskomgidromet, the technology exists to reduce emission of harmful nitric oxides by improving the process of burning fuel. The article urges the Ministry of Power and Electrification to concentrate its efforts on developing this technology rather than cluttering the skyline with smokestacks.

REGIONAL

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT OF FAR NORTH VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 5, Mar 85 pp 20-22

[Article by I. Pankratov, honored scientist of the RSFSR, doctor of juridical sciences, and professor, and V. Yemel'yanova, candidate of juridical sciences: "New Developments in Legislation to Protect Nature in the Far North"]

[Text] The white silence of the vast spaces of the Far North is today filled with the bright flashes of electrical welding and the noise of airplanes and tractors; the outlines of oil derricks and giant gas pipelines can be made out through the snowstorm. Major territorial-production complexes are taking shape in the Far North; navigation and air and land transportation are being developed; and industrial projects and populated points are under construction.

The Far North is a land of extreme natural conditions, a unique natural complex. Its natural wealth is being developed where there is inadequate heat and a very long period of snow and ice cover plus permafrost; these factors make the natural world of the Far North very vulnerable, slow down biological processes there, and prolong the restoration of disturbed ecological systems. All these things greatly complicate the problems of environmental protection and pose the challenge of developing and employing ecologically sound techniques of economic activity in this region.

The instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K. U. Chernenko to the effect that, when intruding into the natural world, "we must move very carefully so that, while transforming the earth, we do not cause it harm. Rather we must improve and ennoble it and multiply the potential of the natural world. We must live not only for today, but also for tomorrow and not allow hurried, unthought-out decisions," are especially important for Far Northern regions.

It is precisely from this position that the decree "Strengthening Environmental Protection in Regions of the Far North and Maritime Regions Along the Northern Coast of the USSR," adopted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1984, originates.

This decree applies to the islands of the Arctic Ocean and its seas, the islands of the Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk, other territory of the USSR classified by the USSR Council of Ministers as regions of the Far North, and the maritime

regions along the northern coast of the USSR (including areas around islands that belong to the USSR), whose condition affects the ecological well-being of the northern part of USSR territory.

The Ukase elaborates environmental protection requirements contained in existing law, in particular the laws of the USSR and RSFSR on land, the earth's interior, waters, forests, the animal world, and the atmosphere and laws of the USSR on the USSR economic zone and the continental shelf of the USSR, which apply to regions of the Far North and maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR. This is a reflection of the tendency to develop special norms that establish specific conditions for land use and environmental protection in this particular region. The USSR has already adopted legal enactments of this type. For example, they have established protective measures for the Arctic fauna, procedures for use and protection of reindeer pastures, measures to bolster protection of the seas, rivers, and other bodies of water of the Arctic Basin, and the like.

The significance of the Ukase is expressed in its title, to strengthen environmental protection in the Far North. This real-life demand finds expression in every article of the decree.

The first measure mentioned is the creation of a system of specially protected territories in the Far North. They are being established to work out the scientific foundations of environmental protection and preserve and restore natural complexes, the genetic fund of plants and animals, animal habitats and migration routes, especially for endangered species.

The network of specially protected natural areas in this region must be substantially enlarged, encompassing continental areas, island sectors, and sectors of the sea floor and waters along the northern coast of the USSR's maritime regions, including those that are ice-covered. The "Arctic Ring of Life," the strip of open water in the high latitudes of the Arctic which is a habitat for animals, including those listed in the USSR Red Book, is especially valuable.

It is very important to organize biosphere preserves in the Arctic. In them constant and multidisciplinary observations will be made of the state and course of natural processes. In addition to setting up preserves, it is essential to establish sanctuaries at places where Arctic animals winter and to establish special Arctic nature parks, declare the coastal cliffs, glaciers, and lakes to be nature monuments, and so on.

There are now solid legislative foundations to carry out the recommendations of the USSR Red Book on organization of preserves, sanctuaries, and protected zones in habitats of rare and endangered species of animals. For example, the USSR Red Book proposes establishing a protected zone at the polar bear breeding grounds on Franz-Josef Land, organizing preserves for protection of the Atlantic walrus in the northern waters of Novaya Zemlya, on the Oranskiye and Gamskerk islands, and in the southern waters of Franz-Josef Land, and declaring all places where Atlantic walrus breeding grounds have developed to be sanctuaries.

Within the preserves, sanctuaries, and other specially protected areas and their protective zones all activity that disturbs natural complexes or threatens the preservation of the corresponding natural objects is prohibited.

The new normative enactment establishes special requirements for the use of means of transportation in regions of the Far North and the maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR.

The severe climatic conditions and presence of ice there create heightened danger for navigation. Pollution of the water in cases of ship accidents or collisions with ice cause serious ecological damage. Under low-temperature conditions oil slicks disperse extremely slowly and kill living organisms that live in the sea waters. All this made it necessary to establish special rules for navigation by ships and other vessels.

These rules envision heightened requirements for the design of ships and other vessels, their equipment and supplies, and composition and qualifications of the crew, prohibit navigation without pilots and other escorts, and set periods and regions which are closed for navigation, in addition to other measures. Navigation and travel over the ice within preserves, sanctuaries, and other specially protected nature areas is permitted along sea corridors and special routes.

Procedures for flights by aircraft in regions of the Far North are established with due regard for the requirements of environmental protection. The state of the airspace of this region has a large influence on the quality of atmospheric air of the planet. Moreover, flights by airplanes, helicopters, and other aircraft disrupt the normal life of Arctic animals. Biologists who have studied the life of walruses, for example, have established that they are often victims of panic caused by airplane noise. The noise of airplanes and helicopters frightens birds at rookeries. Therefore, the Ukase establishes that flights at low elevation must not be made over preserves, sanctuaries, and other specially protected areas or over places where animals always congregate and their migration routes. Temporary restrictions may be imposed on flights in certain regions to prevent negative impact on the environment of the regions of the Far North.

The Ukase envisions an obligation to observe special requirements for soil protection when operating means of land transportation and carrying on surveying, geological exploration, mining, construction, and other work because such work, and also travel across the tundra in heavy all-terrain vehicles and tractors after the snow cover is gone leads to destruction and death of the soil-plant cover.

It is envisioned that surveying, geological exploration, mining, construction, and other work in regions of the Far North and maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR will be done by methods that have minimal negative impact on the environment. The structures, equipment, machinery, means of transportation, materials, and the like used in this are subject to siting only within sectors and zones allocated for these purposes. It is forbidden to use mechanized transportation that disturbs the soil-plant cover for travel across the tundra and forest-tundra off roads and other routes specially allocated by the established procedure.

To prevent disturbance of ecological complexes and preserve favorable conditions for life in regions of the Far North that are being developed the point of the Ukase which states that construction (reconstruction) of enterprises and other facilities, establishment and operation of any manmade islands and offshore structures at sea, siting and development of populated points, and laying of line structures is authorized on condition of an ecologically sound positive finding by the organs that carry on state monitoring of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

The demands of the Ukase on development of methods of conducting construction, geological exploration, and other work that spare and restore the natural world and on taking account of the requirements of environmental protection in normative-technical documentation for structures, installations, machinery, equipment, means of transportation, and the like aim at combining the interests of production development and environmental protection. Scientists have proposed ecologically clean technology for obtaining geophysical information. It eliminates blasting, which destroys animals and contaminates water. There are already successful models of all-terrain vehicles on wheels and air cushions which put insignificant pressure on the ground and can be used to travel across the tundra.

The Ukase envisions steps to protect Arctic waters and the ice surface against contamination.

Within the maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR it is forbidden to discharge waste water that has not been decontaminated to established norms or to discard production waste, materials, and objects. Such waste, materials, and objects can be buried in maritime regions only with the authorization and under the control of competent organs. The interests of environmental protection must be considered when stockpiling, removing, recycling, and burying production waste, materials, and objects.

The conduct of scientific and expeditionary activity in regions of the Far North is being put in order. Forms of such work that are incompatible with the interests of environmental protection are prohibited. Authorization from competent organs is required for scientific and expeditionary work, including scientific research at sea.

Special restrictions on taking wild animals, birds, and other animals are established in regions of the Far North and the maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR. Above all they concern rare and endangered animals entered in the USSR Red Book. These are the polar bear, Laptev and Atlantic walruses, grey seal, the Kuril subspecies of sea otter, six species of Cetaceans, the Novaya Zemlya reindeer, the Putoran subspecies of bighorn sheep, 16 species of northern birds (among them the red-breasted goose, cuneate-tailed gull, and the white or Siberian crane), and others. The 12 April 1983 decree of the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "The Red Book of the USSR" prohibits taking the rare and endangered species listed in it. The statutes on preserves, sanctuaries, and other specially protected territories in regions of the Far North envision a ban on taking animals.

USSR law establishes special procedures for taking marine mammals, fish, and other marine animals within the economic zone and also for taking the "sedentary species" which are the natural wealth of the continental shelf.

As a participant in international conventions aimed at protection of rare and endangered animals and migrating animals, the Soviet Union is taking measures to preserve polar bears, migratory birds, and endangered birds.

Persons guilty of violating the 26 November 1984 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet are accountable in conformity with existing law and under the procedure established by the Ukase.

Specifically, responsibility is instituted for violating the rules for sailing ships and other vessels in the maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR; the procedures for sailing and movement of ships, other vessels, and means of transportation across the ice surface within the maritime regions and preserves, sanctuaries, and other specially protected areas and protective zones; the procedures for building, operating, and removing manmade islands and installations in the maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR; the procedures for carrying on scientific and expeditionary activity in regions of the Far North and the maritime regions along the northern coast of the USSR; and the procedures for burying production waste, materials, and objects within these maritime regions; and for discharging waste water, production waste, materials, and objects not decontaminated to established norms.

Persons guilty of violating the points enumerated in the Ukase and the rules published on their basis are subject to administrative fines of up to 10,000 rubles, which are imposed at the place of detection.

If such violations have caused substantial damage or led to other grave consequences, if they have been committed repeatedly, or if they are accompanied by resistance to the legal activities of officials of environmental protection organs in this region, the guilty persons are subject to fines of up to 100,000 rubles, imposed by the rayon (city) people's court.

In cases of violations of procedures for building, operating, and removing manmade islands, installations, and structures and carrying on scientific and expeditionary activity, the court may in addition impose the administrative penalty of confiscation of a ship, installation, equipment, tools, and other objects used by the offenders.

Competent Soviet organs are given the right to make inspections and detain and seize ships to stop the listed legal offenses. When a foreign ship is detained or seized, its flag state is immediately notified of measures taken and consequent punitive steps. After giving a reasonable deposit or other security a detained ship and its crew are immediately freed.

The use of administrative measures envisioned by the Ukase does not free offenders from compensation for damage they have caused to natural resources, in conformity with existing law.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN SSR BURO SESSIONS REPORTED

State Plan Fulfillment for Jan, Feb Appraised

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC discussed the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development for January and February 1985. A resolution adopted on the matter notes that overall, the republic's workers met the targets set by the plan.

The sales of output plan for industry was fulfilled by 101 percent, the labor productivity plan--by 100.8 percent. All ministries and departments fulfilled the 2-month plans in these areas. Production volume and labor productivity increased by 3.6 and 3.1 percent respectively over the corresponding period of 1984, which exceeds the rates specified in the plan for 1985. Increased labor productivity accounted for 86 percent of the production volume growth.

Agricultural workers increased sales of milk, livestock, poultry and eggs to the state for the republic as a whole. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been provided with a full supply of seed for grain crops, potatoes and perennial grasses.

Certain ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, and managers of associations, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, however, were unable to promptly take the necessary steps to reduce the effects of the current harsh winter to a minimum or to assure complete fulfillment of the plan targets for the first 2 months of this year.

Industry fulfilled the sales of output plan, including contractual commitments, by only 98.6 percent. The national economy was shorted by a large quantity of petroleum products, computer equipment and spare parts for it, mineral fertilizers, synthetic fibers and consumer goods.

The performance of the rail transport system deteriorated in comparison with the corresponding period of 1984. A lag was allowed to develop in shipments of national economic freight. There are also certain shortcomings in agriculture. The reliable wintering of livestock has not been assured everywhere.

The unsatisfactory performance and lagging of certain enterprises, organizations and farms were due to serious miscalculations in the work, internal breakdowns,

mismanagement and lack of control, and poor use of reserves. Ministries and departments, local party and soviet organs, and primary party organizations are not always exhibiting principled demandingness of the managers and do not always assess their performance with respect to the observance of state and planning discipline and to the achievement of good end results from the work from a party standpoint.

The CC Buro has ordered the ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations concerned to review the causes of failure to fulfill planned assignments by individual collectives and to immediately take determined steps to eliminate the lag, enhance conservation, improve management and establish order and organization in all areas of public production.

In accordance with the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers passed a decree on steps to improve the upbringing, the education and material support for orphans and children left without parental care, in nurseries, children's homes and boarding schools.

The Lithuanian Communist Party CC also discussed a number of other issues pertaining to the republic's economic, social and cultural life.

#### Regular Session Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC heard a report from V. Asachev, first secretary of the Rokishkskiy party raykom, on the work performed by the party raykom to organize training for the young communists and passed a decree on the matter, which will be published in the press.

The Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC discussed the matter of establishing State Prizes of the Lithuanian SSR for works of literature and art honoring the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. A decree was passed on the matter by the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers.

The matter of additional steps to increase reclamation work in a number of rayons during the period 1986-1990 was discussed at the session. In accordance with the decree passed at the 17th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC on accelerating the reclamation work in rayons with the greatest specific portion of cultivated land, the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR adopted a decree approving the plan of the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for providing those rayons with assistance for increasing the reclamation work.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has been ordered, together with the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms and the councils of rayon agroindustrial associations, to take specific steps to build up the production base for the reclamation organizations, to improve their materials and equipment supply and to accelerate their social development, in order to assure completion of the increasing amounts of reclamation work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by those organizations and the accomplishment of the entire system of land development projects within the next few years.

The Ministries of Agriculture, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Administration of the Fish Industry, the Alitus Gorkom, and a number of party raykoms, rayispolkoms and councils of rayon agro-industrial associations have been ordered to assist with the accomplishment of the measures outlined for the performance of reclamation work during the period 1986-1990 in those rayons with the smallest specific portion of drained land.

The Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC also discussed a number of other issues pertaining to the republic's social, political and cultural life.

11499

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REGIONAL

LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS EMPHASIZED IN ESTONIAN RAYKOM'S CADRE WORK

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[Article by A. Luukas, first secretary of the Raplaskiy Rayon Party Committee, under rubric "Practical Aspects of Party Work": "The Rayon Committee and Cadres"]

[Text] Just three or four years ago Raplaskiy Rayon was one of the lagging ones in the republic. This was largely explained by shortcomings in party management of agriculture. In the situation that had developed, a plenum of the party's rayon committee discussed the state of the work with cadres in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and defined the tasks for improving it. Subsequently those tasks were rendered more concrete in conformity with decisions of the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and with other partywide documents.

The plenum deemed it necessary to improve the work with people, particularly with production managers. In the weak farms, the managers were replaced and the farms were reinforced with cadres of specialists. The training of farm managers was organized in the rayon and a cadre reserve school was created. The students there attend regularly held seminars where the invited speakers are well-known scientists, major specialists, and workers in the republic ministries. Thanks to this organization of training, well-trained people are channeled in a planned manner into work on the farms.

The party's rayon committee regularly monitors the work with the cadres and the state of affairs on the farms. The rayon committee workers frequently visit the outlying locations and help the farm managers and party organization secretaries to organize the socialist competition properly and to organize the execution of the decisions of the party committee. The party's rayon committee clearly delimits the functions of the party and the Soviet apparatus and the farm agencies, encourages their initiative, and increases their responsibility. As a result the rayon executive committee and the rayon agroindustrial association are operating much more aggressively, and are making better use of the powers granted to them. This, in its turn, considerably frees the party's rayon committee from the small-scale current affairs and makes it possible to concentrate on the resolution of the major, long-term questions of production and the social development of the rural areas. In the rayon, constant attention is paid to the construction of

projects intended for social and everyday purposes, to the permanent assignment of young rural cadres, their instruction in the agricultural occupations, and the training of specialists.

All this has contributed to a noticeable upsurge in agriculture and has enabled the rayon to overcome its previous backwardness.

Working with the people who are managing the economy means using all the capabilities of organizational and political work to increase their rate of labor participation, to develop their creative initiative and their socialist enterprise, and to notice promptly, support, and disseminate the beneficial undertakings that are engendered during the course of the socialist competition, as well as the advanced experience.

The requirements that are made today of cadres were formulated at the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade K. U. Chernenko said, concerning the manager cadres, that "their role and responsibility in the resolution of national-economic tasks is exceptionally great and multifaceted. They include their personal, creative, initiatory activity. They also include the ability and capability of organizing the harmonious, well-consolidated work of the subordinate enterprises and organizations... And, without a doubt, constant concern and attention to the needs and wants of the workers. The degree of success with which a particular manager is working will be judged by us not only on the basis of his complete and prompt fulfillment of the planned indicators and contractual obligations, but also on the basis of the real efforts that have been aimed at improving people's working and everyday living conditions."

Today, when an intensification of production is under way, there is a considerable increase in the role played by every separate individual in the final results of that production. The increase of production, in its turn, requires better administration, and the improvement of the style and methods of managements. Therefore, finding nowadays a competent, capable, strong-willed production manager means resolving a very complicated task.

As a consequence of the tighter and tighter intertwining of the interrelations among agriculture, construction, industry, and transport, it is becoming more difficult to administer production. The only managers who are capable of maintaining a good labor rhythm in the labor collection and the proper level of production, and especially of increasing it, are those exceptional managers who combine within themselves the qualities of a specialist in his field and of an economic manager, a broad horizon, and a clear understanding of the tendencies of modern development, a person who is politically active and who has mastered the art of administration. People like this are, by their nature, optimists. They are energetic and have been given the talent of communicating with people, the ability to lead people, and to put the interests of the collective higher than their personal interests.

When evaluating the work of a manager, we take into consideration -- in addition to his fulfillment of production assignments -- the level of organization of labor and of discipline, and the moral-political climate prevailing in the collective. The manager's authority depends primarily upon

the degree of ability and responsibility with which he himself approaches the fulfillment of his duties, upon the degree of adherence to principles that he requires all the others to demonstrate in taking a responsible attitude to the job at hand, and also upon the manager's typical manner of communicating with people and the concern shown by him for the members of the collective.

In order to remain for years at the height of these requirements, a manager must work constantly to improve himself, since a manager today cannot get by simply by relying on his innate abilities and the education that he has received. Depending upon a person's volitional qualities, self-discipline, state of health, and a number of other circumstances, he can head a particular collective for a definite period of time, the duration of which differs for different people.

Raplaskiy Rayon has experienced, authoritative production managers with a long work longevity. They include Uno Tinit at the Kekhtnaskiy Base-Model Sovkhoz-Technicum; Kharri Kuuzemets at the Raykkyula Kolkhoz; Manfred Bergman at the Vigala Kolkhoz; Tenno Teets at the Baltu Kolkhoz; Lembit Arrro at the Kayu Kolkhoz; Reyn Kaydla at the Sovkhoz imeni I. V. Michurin; Vello Oyamu at the Kokhila Experimental Machinery-Repair Plan; Edu Pill' at the local shop of the Estoplast Plant; Ago Sizask at the motor-vehicles base; and Rikhard Kollom and Endel' Tuberik at the "raysel'khoztekhnika" [rayon agricultural technology organization]. In addition one must also mention the managers whose activity has been of shorter duration, for example Ando Lillioya, at the Yarvakandi Tekhazet Combine; Tiyu Ale, at a shop of the Production Garments Association imeni V. Klementi; Kheynar LUkk, at the Raplaskiy Shop of the Tallinn Dairy Products Combine; Eval'd Ryygas, of the Raplaskiy Timber Management; and Yuri Krebets, at the Kokhila Paper Factory. They are all dissimilar to one another. Each has his own style of administering. But they are similar in their competency and initiative, in their independence in decision-making, and in their ability to organize the execution of that decision, and in their ability to foresee possible difficulties and to find ways to overcome them, and also, jointly with the party organization, to create in the collective an atmosphere of optimism and a good labor mood. If one were to characterize all these remarkable managers by some common feature, it would be necessary to comment on their broad political horizon and their rich experience, by relying upon which we are indoctrinating a new generation of production leaders.

#### With a Sense of Perspective

The "nomenklatura" of the party's Raplaskiy Rayon Committee has more than 300 positions for managerial workers at enterprises, farms, and organizations. During the past three years, 40 percent of the managers have been changed, basically as a result of promotion to another job or retirement. However, it was sometimes necessary simply to replace the managers.

The plenum of the party's rayon committee posed the task of reinforcing the leadership in the lagging farms, and also in the collectives where people had not learned how to overcome the temporary difficulties, where a tense situation had developed, or where the managerial workers had been violating

moral principles. There were instances of the replacement of workers who, it would appear, did not have anything to be reproached about. At one time they had been deservedly promoted to the jobs that were occupied by them, they had developed production and had led their collective well. However, the years went by and gradually it became clear that the level of management that had developed did not correspond any longer to the requirements of the time or to the capabilities of the collective. One sensed an increasingly persistent need to change the style and methods of administration, but the managers did not have sufficient ability or willpower to do that. They continued working in the old ways, as they had been doing since time immemorial.

The party's rayon committee was forced to support the requests of a number of comrades concerning the release of people from their job. This was done, obviously, after the most careful verification of the substantiation of those requests. The matter pertained to managers whose health condition, with the passage of time, had begun requiring more and more attention and whose official duties, against their will, had receded into the background. While giving due credit to those people who correctly understand the needs of the collective and who soberly evaluate their own capabilities, we do everything to transfer them to other work that they are capable of performing, and we give them the attention that they deserve.

The rayon has 23 farms. During the past three years, 13 of the first managers have been replaced there, as well as the same number of party organization secretaries. The manager of 12 enterprises out of 24 were also replaced. During the first years of the five-year plan we replaced the managers somewhat more frequently than last year, when the results of the production activity, primarily in agriculture, improved. The stability of the managers is an indicator which, in and of itself, is good, but we never have considered it to be a goal in itself and we have never been stopped by the need prompted by life -- the need to replenish the management cadres.

Alongside of cadres with many years of experience, we are growing a new generation of managers, most of whom have proved during a short period of time that their promotion was justified. Toomas Suuster at the Sooniste Sovkhoz; Nuudo Aynumya at the Varbola Sovkhoz; Kalle Talviste at the Kokhila Sovkhoz; AAre Rakhu at the Vabadus Kolkhoz; Tiyt Khiyemaa at the Teenuze Kolkhoz; Mikhkel' Laurits at the Myar'yamaa Shop of the Tallinn Meat Combine; Avo Kull' at the Rapla Mobile Mechanized Column; and many others are people of various ages, but they all are able not only to keep in step with the collective, but also to give the proper acceleration to its movement. In these collectives the people have been more active participants, and this is expressed primarily in the higher work results; this is one of the chief purposes of the change of management. Simultaneously with the improvement of the material-technical supply and the improvement of the organizational work, the political indoctrination of people has also been intensified there.

Changes also occurred in the rayon's administrative cadres. Among the responsible workers at the party's rayon committee, 70 percent began working in their job assignments after the plenum of the rayon committee in September 1981. There has been a renewing of the leadership of the rayon executive committee and the rayon agroindustrial association.

It is a requirement of our time that a new manager must be better than his predecessor. He must introduce innovations into the organization of production, must take pains to improve people's working and everyday living conditions, must take a respectful attitude toward his subordinates, must work skillfully to establish smooth contacts both with the subcontractors and with the enterprises that provide services for production, and at all levels must defend the interests of the collective. In a word, the questionnaire information itself is insufficient for making a judgment about a person's suitability for managerial work. It is only after analyzing and discussing collectively all the available information about a candidate for promotion that we make the appropriate decision. Nevertheless, we do make mistakes, albeit infrequently.

There is nothing worse than the frequent replacement of the managers at a collective. Frequent replacement in addition has a detrimental effect upon the authority of the party agency. Therefore every instance of a forthcoming replacement is weighed especially carefully by us, and if there is no better candidate, then we prefer to delay a little with the release of the manager -- obviously, without failing to mention his errors to the party organization, so that they can be corrected by joint efforts.

During the past three years we promoted to managerial work 70 persons from our rayon and 26 persons from places outside its confines. The rayon reserve of managerial cadres lists more than a hundred persons. The party's rayon committee keeps these people under its scrutiny, and directs their professional and political growth. By giving them social assignments and gradually increasing their responsibilities on the job, we check the correctness of our evaluations. However, the rayon's managerial agencies have not yet been able to set up the smoothly organized, regular training of all the workers who are listed in the reserve. A gratifying exception is the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association], which carries out the regular training of groups of specialists in the organization and administration of agriculture. The thorough generalization of the results of the classes has not yet been carried out, since only one year has passed since they began.

The cadre reserve must exist at every enterprise, on every farm. In order for the replacement of the workers to occur without any pain and without disturbing the labor rhythm, the party organizations on the farms attempt to select the middle-level managers from among the members of their own collective. But if it becomes necessary to replace a chief specialist or farm manager, then it frequently happens that a suitable candidate is not available in the outlying areas. True, with the passage of time the number of those farms to which, when necessary, one must send managerial workers from the outside has been becoming smaller and smaller. At the same time the collectives on the Makhtra and Myar'yamaa sovkhozes, the Sovkhoz imeni I. V. Michurin, and the Kayu and Vigala kolkhozes have developed good managers for other farms. There could have been a more considerable contribution by the Kekhinskii Base-Model Sovkhoz-Technicum in the training of cadres, because one of the tasks of a model farm is to disseminate advanced experience, and this is assured most reliably and most rapidly by the people who have mastered it.

The cadre reserve is a constantly changing and constantly replaceable totality of specialists. The limits of the changes occurring in it can be taken as a certain gauge of the effectiveness of the work with cadres. However, everything has not been proceeding smoothly here. A number of the workers whom it had been planned to promote responded by refusing to accept the appropriate proposals. Why did several of them not want to be managers, even though it is felt that most people are striving for that? The chief reason is the lack of desire to assume an increased responsibility, or to change one's place of residence or work. At the same time this position attests to shortcomings in political-indoctrinal work, and those shortcomings were pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Participation of the Managerial Cadres of Estonian SSR in the Political-Indoctrinal Work Among the Workers." Many young and intelligent specialists are depriving themselves of the joy of seeking and finding, and the possibility of their self-assertion. There exists the opinion at a accelerating rhythm of life causes in a definite number of people a defensive reaction which is expressed in the refusal to accept assignments linked with an increase in responsibility. They do not attempt to go up the promotion ladder, but rather are satisfied with more modest work, so that they can live more calmly, and more for themselves. Obviously, this conclusion by psychologists should also be taken into consideration in the work with cadres, eliminating from the promotion reserve those individuals who, although they do possess the necessary qualities, do not want to become managers. If a person does not want to transfer to a new job, it is best for him to stay on his former job.

What, then, do we undertake in order to have a larger choice among cadres?

Every year we send two or three agricultural workers to the Estonian Agricultural Academy for the purpose of raising their proficiency level. During recent years the persons from this category who were promoted were: Khaymar Soosalu, promoted to deputy RAPO chairman; Olev Oviyr, Kalle Talviste, and Silver Aavik, promoted to sovkhoz directors; Tiyt Khiyyemaa and Yan Truuts, promoted to kolkhoz chairmen; and Reyn Bergsteyn, promoted to secretary of the primary party organization of a farm.

The influx of specialists into the farms and enterprises has been continuous. Those specialists include a rather large number of promising people who have a fighter's mood, who possess the willpower and desire to be at the height of the demands that are made on the managerial cadres. The rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have more than 300 agricultural specialists with higher education. Every year their number increases by 12-15 persons, and they are young ones. It would seem that that is a rather large number, but we have repeatedly found ourselves in a difficult situation when it was necessary to replace a manager, or to assign a chief specialist on a farm. Therefore we have currently begun sending more young people to take training. We have given ourselves the task of annually sending to the Estonian Agricultural Academy no fewer than 25 people. Last autumn, and the autumn before that, we fulfilled that pledge (in 1982 ESKhA [Estonian Agricultural Academy] admitted only 19 persons, and prior to that, even fewer people). What helped in this regard was the improvement

in the vocational guidance in the schools, as well as the specific work done by the RAPO with the students.

I would like to touch upon yet another aspect of the work with cadres. As was already mentioned, it is difficult to find young managers. A way out of the situation can be seen in granting to the persons listed in the reserve broader opportunities for demonstrating and testing their capabilities in the practical situation. Thus the management and the party organization could test them in their new field of endeavor. It sometimes seems desirable during the period of intensive work or the carrying out of a major measures to authorize the manager to withdraw temporarily from the job at hand, so that a reserve worker can replace him. It is only in practical activity that a person can acquire the skills that he will need in the work for which he is being trained. The lack, however, of a real cadre reserve should be considered an omission in the political work of the managers in the older generation.

Several years ago we compensated for the shortage of managers by drawing on specialists who would asked to come in from outside the confines of the rayon, including specialists from Tallinn. A large amount of assistance was rendered by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia [ECP], which send us Peepa Tarre, who had been elected as chairman of the rayon executive committee; Toyvo Raggol' and Sil'vi Mets, who had been elected as secretaries of the party's rayon committee. Other rayons also sent us many present managerial workers in the departments of the rayon executive committee, administrative agencies, enterprises, and farms. Those reinforcements noticeably reinforced our cadres, but the main thing continues to be the selection of people in their own labor collectives.

When selecting and assigning cadres it is important, of course, to take into consideration their educational level, which, incidentally, has been steadily rising in the rayon. Among the "nomenklatura" workers, 60 percent have higher education, but even that is insufficient. On the farms, one-third of the chief specialists do not have higher education. As for the kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, the ones with higher education are, respectively, eight out of ten, and 11 out of 13; two people are continuing their training. Among 23 secretaries of farm party organizations, nine have higher education and seven are attending institutions of higher learning; 17 are agricultural specialists. But nevertheless this does not satisfy us. True, as compared with the previous situation, the qualitative makeup of the secretaries of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations has improved considerably.

#### Worker Cadres

The shortage of work hands is being felt everywhere, and our rayon does not constitute an exception. Although, by dint of the precise organization of labor and the reinforcement of discipline at many enterprises and farms, it has been possible to ease the manpower shortage, there continues to be a shortage of workers in certain production sectors.

Let us consider only one aspect of the question. With regard to the level of provision with tractor operators, our rayon occupies one of the last places in the republic. But it is precisely the quality of their work that basically determines the success of agricultural production. For every 1000 hectares of cultivated land in the rayon, there is an average of only 11 tractor operators. And whereas on the Valtu and Raykkyula kolkhoz and the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin, and the Sovkhoz imeni I. V. Michurin that indicator reaches 15-16, on the Teenuze Kolkhoz and the Kodila, Lungu, Sooniste, and Varbola sovkhozes the number of mechanizers is slightly more than half. It is typical that these farms, during the rainy years of 1981 and 1982, proved to be among the lagging ones; it was precisely there at small amounts of fodder were laid in, where the organization of labor worsened, the annual milk yields did not reach even 3 tons of milk per cow, and the farms began to operate at a loss.

The rayon has farms, for example the Kayu and Valtu kolkhozes, the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin, and the Kekhtna and Kokhila sovkhozes, that have rather stable cadres of tractor operators. And this is thanks to the well-coordinated organization of labor, modern workshops that are staffed with knowledgeable workers, and the good housing conditions. Putting it another way, the mechanizers here feel that people are concerned about them and they respond to that by their conscientious labor.

The rayon's farms have more than 800 permanent tractor operators. Of them, during the past three years, 400 persons have left and 440 have arrived. Many people have changed their occupation. The number of tractor operators during that time declined, all told, by 50 persons, or 6 percent. That is an indicator that alarms us. Where are the tractor operators going to? Forty-one percent of them left for objective reasons; 50 left at their own request; and 9 percent were fired. Thus the turnover rate for tractor operators during the three-year period was approximately 9 percent. Although, with every passing year, that turnover rate has been decreasing (in 1981 it was 10 percent, and in 1983, 7.6 percent), we are alarmed by the fact that half of them were released at their own request, frequently for reasons that the people preferred not to mention. If we knew what those reasons were, we could eliminate many shortcomings.

I would like to emphasize once again that the availability on every farm of modern workshops that are staffed with efficient workers is an effective factor for reducing the turnover rate and for reinforcing discipline among the mechanizers. When work is going full-swing on the field, when the weather is absolutely perfect, and the equipment is in good order, no one, as a rule, quits working or develops a taste for alcoholic beverages. During the summer that misfortune, for the most part, begins when it is impossible to work, and during the winter, when the machinery is being repaired. And so, in guaranteeing order, an inestimable role is played by a shop manager with a firm hand.

Every year we send young people to be trained as mechanics, but we still do not have enough of them. Young people are eager to be trained, but, once they have begun working, many want to deal with machinery, rather than with people, which is something that they are not particularly trained to do at the technicums. The Communists at the Kekhtnaskiy Base-Model Sovkhoz-Technicum

feel that as early as the years of training one can see a manifestation of the unsuitability of certain students for work as production managers, although by virtue of their industriousness and conscientiousness they can become excellent mechanizers. Therefore the suggestion has been made to reduce somewhat for them the period of time required for training at the technicum, and to give them secondary education and the occupation of mechanizer, but to provide to the others a more thorough grounding in the science of administration and to issue them the diploma of medium-level specialist. With a consideration of the principles of the school reform, one should support this recommendation and find the opportunity to implement it.

Something that is irreplaceable in reinforcing discipline is the vanguard role played by the Communist mechanizers. This is attested to by the experience of their 24 party groups that are operating on the farms in our rayon. On the Valgu, Kodila, Sooniste, and Kekhtna sovkhozes and the Lokuta Kolkhoz, they have made an especially noticeable contribution to improving the organization of labor and to the prompt completion of the operations.

Our rayon committee constantly engages in questions of training worker replacements. We have defined the basic principles and tasks in this area and have made them known to all the involved individuals. And now we are striving to implement them.

The number and structure of the replacement worker cadres are seriously influenced by the distribution of the graduates of the eighth-grade schools among the educational institutions. The party's raykom has posed the following goal: half the graduates of the eighth-grade schools must continue their education at rural secondary vocational-technical schools and sovkhoz-technicums. This will guarantee in the rural areas the satisfactory reproduction of the manpower. We have succeeded in changing for the better the position that was occupied by the schools and farms. Whereas, in 1981, 24 percent of the graduates of the eighth-grade schools began studying agricultural occupations, in recent years that percentage has reached 36. However, one observes considerable variations among the schools. Hence we have the task of encouraging, in all schools, an interest in agriculture. The vocational guidance has been organized best in the Kauyyskaya, Valguskaya, Kekhtnaskaya, Kodilaskaya, and Rayyyulaskaya Eight-Year Schools, more than half the graduates of which are training for agricultural work.

With a consideration of the material base of secondary schools in the rayon and the SPTU [rural vocational-technical school] imeni M. Aytsam, the capabilities of the vocational training and its level, as well as the social mandate and the principles of the school reform, it would seem to be necessary to reduce somewhat the admission of students into the ninth grade of secondary schools. In 1984 it was not yet possible to do this. We felt that it was completely adequate to send into the ninth grades 255 students, that is, half those who graduated from the eight-year schools (in 1983 we sent 237), but the rayon was given an assignment of 280 persons. As a result, naturally, the number of those to be sent to vocational-technical schools was reduced. As for 1985, the planning agencies have agreed with our recommendations.

If one analyzes the results of the vocational guidance during the past school year, they differ so much among the various schools that they cannot be explained simply by the diversity of the students' interests. The roots of the phenomenon should be sought in the position of the schools themselves. For example, at the Myar'yamaaskaya Secondary School and Valguskaya Eight-Year School the students are given little guidance toward the mastery of the worker occupations, and the same thing can be said about the Raplaskaya and Kokhilaskaya Secondary Schools.

Instruction and raising the level of proficiency of the worker cadres has also been organized at the RAPO's training combine, which has been operating in its current form since 1982. Recently the RAPO council listened to a report concerning its work. There was a large amount of criticism, and the farm managers made a rather large number of recommendations concerning ways to convert the comparatively modest training center into one that corresponds to the present-day requirements for a base to train and retrain the worker cadres.

The rayon's secondary schools also train worker cadres -- at the interschool production-training combine. When approving the list of occupations, we gave the preference to those that are closer to agriculture and to others that are needed specifically in our rayon.

In training cadres for agriculture an important place belongs to the Kekhtnaskiy Base-Model Sovkhoz-Technicum and the 29th Secondary Vocational-Training School imeni M. Aytsam, which have a solid training base and good everyday living conditions. Thus, materially speaking, provision has been made both for better vocational guidance and the correct proportions among the systems of the training institutions. When the vocational-technical schools begin operating in the neighboring rayons, the contingent of students at the SPTU in Vigala will be reduced to the limits of the normally administered instructional collective, and there will also be an improvement in the indoctrinal work. But already the conditions for training there are rather good.

In conclusion it should be stated that we must assure the better coordination of the training of worker cadres. An organization that has been called upon to have its say is the interdepartmental commission that was created in conformity with the Law Governing the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School System. It is also necessary to intensify the party supervision over the training of the cadres.

#### Work Style

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the participation of the managerial cadres of our republic in political-indoctrinal work, and also in other party documents of recent time, specific tasks are posed for improving the work style and methods. In his speech at a session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Worthy Completion of the Five-Year Plan and the Accelerated Intensification of the Economy," Comrade K. U. Chernenko remarked that for the further raising of the level of

party guidance "factors of exceptional importance are the style of leadership, its conformity to today's requirements... The timeliness and substantiation of all the actions taken by the party committees, the Soviet and economic agencies, and all the organizational and propaganda measures must become an immutable law."

Today we can already speak about the greater competency and the more democratic nature of the leadership in many of the collectives in our rayon. The production commanders are reinforcing their contacts with the workers, are listening more attentively to their opinions, and making the proper conclusions from the criticism. An example of this attitude is provided by the managers with many years of longevity, whom we rightfully call our gold fund. For example, Honored Agricultural Worker of Estonian SSR Kharri Kuuzemets has been successfully managing the Raykkyula Kolkhoz for 30 years. He is typified by an attraction toward people, by his desire to be among them as often as possible. You will never hear him speak a sharp word or raise his voice. Instead, his style is to use calm demandingness, combined with an attentive attitude toward the working man, and with the satisfying of his needs. A management style that is close to life is also promoted by the intelligent size of the farm, the immoderate increase of which Kh. Kuuzemets was able to avoid at one time.

Many of the young farm managers interpret correctly the experience of their senior associates. After Nuudo Aynumya was appointed director of the Varbola Sovkhoz, there was a noticeable lessening of the tension in the relations among the people in the collective. The director frequently visits the shops and the animal farms, shows an interest in how things are going with the workers, and helps them to cope with their personal concerns. People always want the manager to have an interest in their opinion too. You won't go far by relying only upon orders and prohibitions. The sympathetic attitude of the manager to his subordinates has the most immediate influence upon the results of their labor. As on the Varbola Sovkhoz, there has been an improvement of the management style at the Kokhila and Sooniste sovkhozes and the Vigala and Vabadus kolkhozes, thanks to which there has been an improvement in the production activity.

And now I would like to say a few words about the single political day. It is important for the single political day not to become for the managers a day that they spend in the office or on a temporary duty assignment, but rather, it should be a day when they visit the animal farms, the brigades, and the shops. A real concern is shown for this at the Yarvakandi Tekhazet Combine, at the Rapla Interkolkhoz Construction Organization, the Kekhtna Sovkhoz-Technicum, the Kokhila Sovkhoz, and the Kayu Kolkhoz.

The managerial workers have begun participating more actively in the propaganda work in the party and economic education system. A number of young economic specialists have begun their work in this arena. We are striving for a situation in which not a single manager becomes accustomed to transferring his indoctrinational functions to someone else's shoulders.

More and more attention is being directed to the creation and maintenance of a healthy psychological climate in the labor collective, which can operate

effectively only in a good moral-political atmosphere, under conditions of a businesslike attitude, an approach aimed at joint work, and the responsibility everyone for the results of his labor. Psychologists have established that the conflicts among individuals are very costly to the collective and to society. According to certain information, they absorb as much as 15 percent of the work time, or three work days each month. Depending upon the worker's mood, the productivity of his labor also changes by 15 percent. A factor of special importance for developing a favorable psychological climate in the collective is the ideological-moral outlook of the manager, and his personal example, as was also indicated in the previously mentioned decree of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party's raykom has taken under its permanent supervision the political activity of the managers, and the rayon committee secretaries have had a well-principled discussion with many of them. Labor collective managers Vello Suyk, Viktor Sartakov, Yuri Krebets, Avo Kull', and others have given oral reports at a session of the rayon committee buro. The buro also listened to an informational report by RAPO Chairman Harri Yunapuu concerning the work of the managerial cadres on the farms with regard to the fulfillment of the decision of the previously mentioned plenum of the party's rayon committee. The RAPO has been intensifying in a purposeful manner the work with the cadres reserve and reinforcing the contracts with agricultural educational institutions and local schools.

We are improving the manager training, which now is being conducted in a more regular manner. In addition to their political education, we attach great importance to the study of the theory of administration and to the exchange of practical experience.

The manager communicates daily with his subordinates, as he gives them their assignments. At that time he explains our party's policy, stops any rumors that might be circulating, and introduces clarity into involved relations. All this is also important indoctrinational work. Authoritative farm managers have an effect upon people in many ways -- by their word, by their personality, by their actions and moral outlook. They teach people how to think correctly and how to act in the necessary direction. This is the political activity of the manager.

The rate of results of political-indoctrinational work is determined by the manager's political philosophy and views, and by the degree to which he is informed about all matters, up to and including the global ones. The manager is obliged to give a precise political evaluation to unhealthy phenomena. On the other hand, his conciliatory, indifferent attitude toward shortcomings must present the party organization and the labor collective with the question of whether a manager like that has the moral right to occupy a managerial position. A well-principled position in this regard always finds support on the part of the party's rayon committee. The manager must be worthy of the collective's trust, without which there can be no thought of any fruitful political-indoctrinational work.

The purpose of the work with cadres that is being carried out by the rayon committee and the primary party organizations is to strive, in every labor

collective, by using the available means and manpower resources, to achieve the best work results, to contribute to social development, and to enrich the spiritual world of every individual. In recent years, thanks to the steps that were taken in the rayon to improve the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of cadres, we have achieved in many places that which was mentioned by First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee, K. Vayno at the 15th Plenum of the ECP Central Committee: "Most of the managers have a high level of analytical efficiency in their work. They make decisions boldly, support the initiative of the workers, and take an attentive attitude to the word that is coming up from below. And, most importantly, together with the party organizations they are developing in people the striving to overcome difficulties, to work with the highest return on one's own efforts, and to bring what has been begun to its conclusion." The party's rayon committee, in its further work with cadres, will follow that instruction.

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REGIONAL

PRAVDA RECALLS TURKISH GENOCIDE OF ARMENIANS

PM011300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[Article by S. Ambartsumyan, academician of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and rector of the Yerevan State University: "Condemned by Mankind"]

[Text] Genocide is one of the most serious of bloody crimes against humanity committed by the exploiter classes. It is part and parcel of the policy of imperialism and reactionary forces. They have the physical extermination of entire peoples on their conscience.

A major act of genocide engendered by imperialism was the violence perpetrated 70 years ago by the rulers of Ottoman Turkey against the Armenian population. More than 1.5 million entirely innocent people perished as a result.

Progressive scientific and cultural figures and representatives of the International Workers Movement condemned the bloody slaughter. Angry voices were raised in defense of the Armenian population by the Bolsheviks, who waged an implacable struggle against the oppression and enslavement of peoples. Great-power chauvinism, and nationalism, consistently exposed the policy of racial discrimination, and advocated the complete equality of nations and their inalienable right to self-determination. The fall 1915 Zimmerwald conference of socialist parties resolutely condemned the criminal, antipeople policy of imperialist reaction toward the Armenian people. V.I. Lenin's signature is on the conference manifesto.

The October Revolution brought social and national liberation to the peoples, including the Armenian people, of former tsarist Russia. Socialism asserted the principles of equality, humanism, and justice in relations among nations.

Under the leadership of the party of Bolsheviks and with the Red Army's help Armenian working people ousted in November 1920 the power of the dashnaks [members of anti-Soviet Armenian Nationalist Party] and the bourgeois nationalists and hoisted the flag of the socialist revolution over their beloved land.

V.I. Lenin warmly welcomed an Armenia liberated from bourgeois oppression. The RSFSR and the other republics of the land of the soviets did everything to ensure that the Armenian people, who had at long last won their freedom, broke free of the clutches of ruin and hunger and promoted their development along the path of socialist building in every possible way.

Speaking at the start of 1922 at the first congress of Armenia's soviets, A. Myasnikov, the outstanding revolutionary, party figure, and statesman, stated that in the united USSR the Ararat Valley, known as the vale of tears, would be turned into a vale of roses and happiness. Indeed, the Armenian people were reborn in the fraternal family of Soviet republics, relying on the aid of the Russian people and our country's other nations. They started to resolve the extremely difficult tasks of developing the economy and culture of their native land. In the years that have elapsed, the Armenian SSR has been transformed into a highly developed socialist republic.

Its material and spiritual potential is growing year in year out, and its contribution to the unified national economic complex is increasing. A feature of the modern Armenian economy is the priority development of the production facilities determining scientific and technical progress--radio engineering, electronics, instrument making, and precision machine tool building. Currently, the republic produces more electricity per capita than certain developed capitalist countries.

In implementing the CPSU's agrarian policy, the Armenian party organization devotes unremitting attention to boosting agriculture. Its production forces are today typified by extensive mechanization, full provision of modern means of production, chemicalization, and a high power-worker ratio. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolution "On measures to further develop and improve the efficiency of irrigated crop farming in the Armenian SSR" is of the greatest importance for the growth of the republic's economy.

Socialism has opened up extensive scope for promoting culture, national education, and science in Armenia. Thus, its population has 187 students for every 10,000 people, whereas the figure is 95 in Britain, 96 in the FRG, 165 in France, and 149 in Japan.

In the prerevolutionary years there was not a single scientific institute on Armenian territory. Today around 20,000 scientists work here. Their research into astrophysics and astronomy, mathematics and mechanics, elementary particle physics, physical chemistry, biology, microbiology, and geology is widely known. Strengthening the links between science and production, Armenian scientists are helping to resolve problems linked with radically switching the country's national economy to the path of intensification and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Marching toward the 27th CPSU Congress, Armenian working people are building up their successes in all sectors of the economy. The 5-year plan targets are being fulfilled in industry, agriculture, transportation, and the production of consumer goods.

Armenians and Azerbaijanis, Russians and Kurds, Georgians and Ukrainians, Jews and Assyrians, and representatives of other nations and ethnic groups are working hand-in-hand in one land and under one sky for the good of the socialist fatherland. The achievements of the republic's multinational working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia have been marked for the ninth time by a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banner.

A long-term program for further raising the level of economic and cultural building and improving ideological education work in the republic was set out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum in the Armenian republic party organization." Armenia's working people perceived this document as another manifestation of the Communist party's concern for its socioeconomic development.

The socialist way of life, collectivism, and a healthy moral and political atmosphere imbued with the ideas of patriotism and internationalism have become firmly established in the republic. Armenian citizens are rightly proud of their membership of the united USSR, which has united all nations and ethnic groups for the sake of building the new society and reliably defending its gains.

Just a few days remain until the 40th anniversary of victory over the most reactionary imperialist force--German fascism. As is well known, on coming to power the Nazis loudly proclaimed the racist theory of the inequality of peoples and actively pursued a policy of genocide in practice. On the eve of the piratical attack on Poland in 1939 Hitler inspired his generals to exterminate the Slav population, citing history. Aiming to destroy the world's first socialist state, the fascists created death camps and carried out mass killings of Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Jews, and people of other nationalities. On occupied Soviet territory alone the Hitlerite butchers exterminated and tortured around 10 million Soviet citizens--men, women, and children.

The unity of all Soviet nations and ethnic groups was vividly displayed in the struggle against fascism. The Armenian people too forged victory in the fraternal formation.

The great victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces revealed with full force the advantages of socialism and our immense socioeconomic and spiritual potential. It was a victory for the multinational Soviet state created by Lenin and the most progressive social system.

One of the most important results of World War II was the complete downfall of the racist concepts of the mass extermination of peoples espoused by the Nazis and the triumph of communist, humanist ideology over the inhuman ravings which imperialism again tried to implement. The adoption on 9 December 1948 of an international convention on preventing and punishing crimes of genocide was mankind's response to the encroachments of reactionary forces.

Having routed Hitlerite Germany, our people defended their motherland's independence, liberated many European countries from the fascist yoke, and defended world civilization from the brown plague. Today bourgeois historians spare no effort to present a distorted view of the causes and nature of World War II and to whitewash Nazi crimes against humanity. In the light of this it is no accident that in places in the West voices can even be heard trying to deny the genocide of the Armenian population in Turkey. Allegations have even started appearing to the effect that there was no slaughter, only a "displacement" of some Armenians to other parts of the country. It is apposite here to recall M. Gorkiy's words: "Facts of this sort are forgotten surprisingly quickly and deftly by the 'humanist' gentlemen, idealists, and defenders of a 'culture' based on greed, envy, servitude, and the cynical extermination of the people's masses. The lies and hypocrisy of the defenders of the 'culture engulfed in blood and dirt' extend to patent lunacy and crimes for which there is no fit punishment."

This type of blatant falsification shows imperialism's antipeople essence. It engenders militarism, predatory wars, and bloody crimes against entire peoples.

The U.S. imperialists, elevating mass terror against national liberation movements to the rank of state policy, have repeatedly organized bloody massacres. That was the case during the U.S. intervention in Vietnam. And only the Vietnamese people's steadfast spirit and heroic resistance, with the active support of the Soviet Union, all the fraternal socialist countries, and the world's progressive forces, put a stop to the acts of genocide that were being implemented.

In an attempt now to subordinate Nicaragua to its diktat, the United States is pursuing a policy of terrorism with regard to this country. It is stepping up the transfer to Nicaraguan territory of armed gangs of mercenaries who, guided by CIA instructions, are killing peaceful inhabitants.

Today South African racists and Israeli zionists are resorting to the policy of genocide under U.S. patronage. The most sophisticated and brutal methods of mass destruction have been and continue to be used against the populations of Lebanon and South Africa. Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon and many population centers in South Africa have been razed to the ground and tens of thousands of entirely innocent people exterminated.

Alarm at this inhuman policy is growing worldwide. In rejecting it today we must not forget the past. Genocide--the most serious crime against humanity--is condemned by the international community irrespective of how long ago it happened.

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REGIONAL

#### HARMFUL SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM DESCRIBED

Tallinn SIRP ja VASAR in Estonian No 8, 22 Feb 85 p 13

[Article by Airi Varnik, candidate of medicine, chief forensic medicine expert, ESSR Ministry of Health: "Alcoholism--Medical and Social Problem"]

[Text] Ed. In the third SIRP ja VASAR issue of this year Leo Laks in his article "Alcohol sores" raised several serious problems that in one way or another affect all of us. Reader interest in this topic was shown in several reactions following the publication of the article. Today we continue discussion of the problem of alcoholism.

The term "alcoholism" is used to describe a complex of symptoms derived from the abuse of alcoholic beverages that are characterized by damage to mental and physical health, decline in professional standards, and dysfunctions in behavior and social relations. The main feature of alcoholism is the irresistible urge to consume liquids containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol. (The term "alcohol" will henceforth be used to designate ethanol.) A feeling of euphoria occurs only upon consumption of alcohol with the periods of euphoria caused by inebriation becoming briefer as alcoholism progresses. Once the alcohol has been oxidized by the body a period of hangover ensues, alleviated in the case of advanced alcoholism by a new dose of alcohol. A vicious cycle (and a dead soul).

#### Bachus Takes a Life

Alcoholism with its progressive nature is an unceasing source of various mental and physical diseases and thus represents a serious threat to the health of the entire population. The standard of national health and the quality of medical work is measured by disease and mortality data. Let us turn to statistics and realize that the ever increasing use of alcohol has damaged national health to a considerable extent. According to the Soviet narcologist I. Streletchuk the lifespan of an alcoholic is 15 years shorter than that of a non-alcoholic. The UN's World Health Organizations [WHO] data indicate that alcohol-related conditions are in third place as causes of death, following tumors and circulatory diseases.

There are several causes of death in the case of unbridled alcohol use. Beginning with at-home statistics we see that in the ESSR the number of deaths due to acute ethyl alcohol poisoning is approaching the number of

traffic fatalities. To a large part the victims have been chronic alcoholics and the fatal alcohol quantities consumed have been rather large, but among them was a young woman--a non-alcoholic--who died after drinking 300 grams of brandy; there was a small child left unattended at a festive table set by the parents; there were those who used alcohol along with drugs which increased the effect of the alcohol.

There are additional fatalities caused by poisoning with alcohol substitutes. Last year 19 lives were lost at Kohtla-Jarve because of consumption of methanol or wood alcohol. A similar incident, with fewer victims, occurred in Rakvere. Prof. E. Laane of Tartu State University has done research into sudden deaths caused by ischemic heart failure--41.5 percent of them had been using alcohol.

But this does not exhaust the role of alcohol as a cause of death. According to forensic medicine 80 percent of fatal freezings, 66 percent of mechanical suffocation, and 54 percent of drowning were due to massive inebriation. Thirty-six and one-half percent of the murderers in our republic (as defined by paragraphs 100-103 of the ESSR Criminal Code) were chronic alcoholics. ESSR research into suicides shows that 36.7 percent of them were alcohol abusers or chronic alcoholics. J. Lonnquist, a Finnish psychiatry professor, presents data according to which half of those committing suicide were alcoholics. Similar results were obtained by L. Popov, a Moscow psychiatrist: discounting the insane, 55.1 percent of suicides involved alcohol. According to WHO 2.8 percent of alcoholics end their life violently.

Taking a look at deaths due to alcohol-caused diseases, a quite persuasive indicator is the comparison of figures, the first of which shows the consumption of absolute alcohol per person annually, and the second the number of deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver per 100,000 persons. These data are: France, 28:47; Italy, 14.2:20; U.S. and Belgium, 8.8:10; England, 8.5:10; FRG, 5.1:14. It is characteristic that cirrhosis of the liver occurs more in countries where wine is consumed, the use of stronger liquors primarily damages the stomach, heart, and vascular systems, and the nervous system. An approximate rule has been put forth: whenever alcohol consumption doubles, diseases caused by alcohol quadruple.

Having examined 12,000 alcoholics Soviet narcologist A. Katchayev found that before contracting alcoholism 1.3 percent of these people had suffered from cardiovascular disease and one percent from stomach or intestinal tract disease. By the time they turned to a physician for help against alcoholism 24.9 percent had cardiovascular disease and 24.9 percent intestinal tract disease. Thus one half of the registered alcoholics had suffered damage to vital organs.

In addition to cirrhosis of the liver hypertension, dystrophy of cardiac muscle, cardiac arterial sclerosis, gastritis, ulcers, and gall bladder infections are thought to be caused by alcoholism. These are all chronic diseases that have their origin quite early in the alcoholic stage and require long term therapy, often including hospitalization. The success of therapy is in inverse proportion to the duration of alcoholism.

## Alcohol is a Poison of the Nervous System

The psychotropic effect of alcohol is so strong that the galloping rise in the number of people with specific psychic disturbances due to increased alcohol use has caused the establishment of a specific discipline within psychiatry--narcology. According to WHO alcohol is the cause of between one third and one quarter of psychiatric hospital admissions in various countries. According to B. Petrovski's estimates the number of patients hospitalized in mental institutions due to alcoholism and alcohol psychoses exceeds the number of the insane by one and a half.

In our republic chronic alcoholics accounted in 1981 for 41.1 percent of the first-time admission into psychoneurological institutions, and for 27.1 percent of the inpatients; by 1983 the respective percentages were already 47.8 and 33.7. Thus a large part of the sums allocated for health care is consumed by alcoholics. As a rule, alcohol psychoses increase in developed countries where alcohol use is skyrocketing. For example, in France the number of alcohol psychoses has multiplied 3.1 times over ten years, in Scotland they increased by 50 percent over three years. One can imagine a pyramid with alcohol abusers forming the base, followed by chronic alcoholics, and at the apex those insane with alcohol psychoses. The more alcohol is produced and used, the broader the base of the pyramid.

A similar example can be shown on the plus side of life: the broader the pyramid base formed by amateur sportsmen, the more competing athletes will be produced who in turn bring forth champions. In alcoholism the figures roughly show that for every 100 alcohol abusers there will be 20-25 chronic alcoholics and these in turn produce five to six cases of alcohol psychosis or insanity.

Psychosis is an extreme, predominantly acute and relatively brief reaction of the nervous system to chronic alcohol poisoning, and at the same time it is an indication that alcoholism has reached the second, i.e. the intermediate stage of severity. Personality degradation, an inevitable byproduct of chronic alcoholism is a prolonged, creeping, and progressive process, characterized by a decline of the ethical-moral standard, disturbances of the intellect, and social degradation.

In the early stage personality changes are not yet mandatory and when they do appear their scale is broad. They may only arbitrarily be divided into two categories, with one group showing increased excitability, enthusiasm, impatience along with increased fatigue and some decline in work performance. The other group is headed by depression, resentments, concentration of attention on one's health--and there is good reason for that since there already have been organic dysfunctions. In the early stage the need for alcohol is kept secret, only a few close ones know of it. This would be precisely the right time to begin therapy, since the still surviving critical ability would help to maintain the absolutely necessary total abstention. In the second stage the typical alcoholic personality is formed where the extremes of affections are the most pronounced character--happiness, sorrow, frustration, compassion, enthusiasm, excitability, all lose their bounds and become predominant in decisionmaking. Along with the increase of affective resonances their instability also increases, there is a tendency toward intense polarization

of affectations. The inventiveness of the second stage alcoholics for finding new reasons and excuses for drinking, there is a total insincerity in attempts to gather their unraveled lives together. Even specialists often find it difficult to differentiate between their conscious and subconscious lies. The affectability of the second stage alcoholics, their greater vulnerability, easily provoked opposition reactions, untruthfulness, pronounced motor movements (motor activity?) resembles the psychology of the puberty period. These psychological changes occur independent of intellectual levels or the pre-disease character type. In the same manner the neuroses and psychopathic disturbances develop in a parallel fashion for all, having various symptoms, closely linked to the pre-disease character and the nature of psychological trauma. In the second stage the critical ability is considerably reduced, both in self-evaluation and with regard to the situation and future plans. Professionalism decreases, intra-family relationships are tense, drunkenness has become obvious. In the third stage of alcoholism personality characteristics level off, the dichotomy of affective and emotional spheres assumes an especially brutal form--brutality, aggressiveness, cynicism are followed by apathy shallow euphoria or sentimentality. Alcohol use has become the purpose of life. This stage can be described as moral and ethical insanity which, along with intellectual decline, brings about social degradation. Still, there are scholars who think that the above-described process is reversible. For example, S. Zhislina states that with modern therapy and absolute alcohol avoidance surprisingly good results have been obtained even in the case of deeply degraded socially dangerous patients.

The effect of the parents' alcoholism and drunkenness on children is well known. Research done in the 19th century in Switzerland and southern Germany has become a classic, showing that children conceived during the pervasive drinking bouts associated with religious holidays were born retarded. According to the WHO data parental alcoholism plays a role in child retardation in 60 percent of the cases in France, 50 in the U.S., and 40 in Norway. The development of other psychological diseases and youthful deviate behavior has been associated with parental, especially maternal alcoholism.

An individual's health is the basis for the health of the society. Alcoholism is not only a medical, but primarily a social problem. The social results of alcoholism are extensive and varying. The productivity of alcoholic labor is smaller and the productive life shorter than that of a non-alcoholic. To this are added missed work days. On the average there are 18 missed days of work per alcoholic every year (as many as 32.4 days in the case of a third stage alcoholic). Due to frequent job changes 26.6 work days are lost for every alcoholic per year. Research in the U.S. shows that the duration of temporary disability is four times as long in the case of alcohol abusers than among abstainers. Alcoholism is also a frequent cause of work injuries.

The social consequences must include a large number of traffic accidents. In England four out of five accidents are caused by drunken drivers or pedestrians. Two thirds of U.S. traffic fatalities had abused alcohol. In the ESSR in 1983 26.7 percent of drivers causing traffic accidents were drunk, and 27 percent of pedestrians causing traffic accidents were drunk.

Alcoholism and criminality are closely linked. In our republic a third of convicted adult citizens are chronic alcoholics. In 1983 38 percent of those arrested committed their crime in a drunk state (among the minor 26 percent were drunk). Among the unfavorable indirect results of alcoholism should be the moral damage done to the next generations by the cultivation of a tradition of alcohol use. There have been estimates that one alcoholic disturbs the well-being of seven to eight persons connected to him through family or work.

In the medical and social sense alcoholism has become one of the most acute general human problems of the developed countries. On the one hand alcoholism grows out of an activity sanctioned by the society (after all, alcohol is produced and sold), on the other, the extreme versions of alcohol use must be considered a disease. Successful alcoholism prevention, the determination and therapy of alcoholics cannot be limited only to medical agencies. Participation by the entire society is needed.

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REGIONAL

USSR JOURNAL REVIEWS KAPITONOV BOOK

AU200501 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZIHN in Russian No 8, Apr 85 (signed to press  
9 Apr 85) pp 22-26

[Editorial: "Militant, Tested Vanguard of the Soviet People"]

[Text] The communist party and Soviet people are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress has to discuss the new edition of the Party Program and to elaborate plans for the country's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan and until the year 2000.

The March (1985) extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the solution of the difficult tasks which face us presupposes the further increasing of the party and the increasing of its organizing and guiding role. The party is precisely that force which is capable of taking into account the interests of all classes and social groups and of all nations and nationalities of the country, of uniting them into one, and of mobilizing the people's energy for the common cause of communist construction.

Questions connected with the implementation of Leninist teaching on the party, with the growth and strengthening of party cadres, the increasing of communists' activeness, and with party leadership of economic and cultural construction, are widely dealt with in the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House. On the basis of the decisions of CPSU Congresses, Central Committee plenums, and the Central Committee Politburo, the author examines problems of the socioeconomic development of Soviet society, the activity of party, state, and social organizations, and questions of party construction.

The book thoroughly reveals the Leninist teaching on the new type of party, and its political, ideological, and organizational foundations. Resolving the question of what the nature of the new type of proletarian organization should be, which was of key importance to the revolutionary movement, V.I. Lenin stressed that the organization should be "large enough to embrace the entire country; broad and versatile enough to carry out a strict and detailed division of labor; steadfast enough to be able to carry out /its/ [word between slant-lines published in boldface] work unservingly in any circumstances and in the face of any "turns" and surprises; and flexible enough to be able to avoid battle

on open ground with an enemy of overwhelming strength who has gathered all his forces in one [word indistinct] use of this enemy's lack of manoeuvrability and attack him where and when he least expects it, on the other hand."

Our party, which was created at the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party (of Bolsheviks), has become this kind of organization. It has passed through the fires of three revolutions and has ensured the victory of socialism in our country. It has grown out of a small organization of Marxist revolutionaries into a mighty united party which today numbers over 18.5 million communists. Unswervingly faithful to Leninism and enriched by immense political experience, the communist party acts as the acknowledged mouthpiece for the people's interests and as the inspirer and organizer of all their victories.

The growth of the party's role is an objective natural law of social development. However, it is not implemented automatically or by itself. It requires the efforts of the party itself aimed at deepening the content and increasing the effectiveness of all its work, and also at perfecting of internal party life. The book emphasises the idea that the growth of the party's leading role is also a constant process of its ever greater unity and cohesion with the masses. And this is natural. "In its policy, composition, and methods of activity, the CPSU is a party of the masses in the Leninist sense. Whatever tasks the party has been engaged in solving at various stages of history, it has always proceeded and continues to proceed from working people's interests, and it places them above all else." (p 304)

One of the large problems which the materials in the collection raise is that of the formation of the composition of the party which permits it to fulfill its historical mission, to raise the level of the name of communist, and to develop the activeness, initiative, and responsibility of CPSU members and candidate members. The communist party is constantly conducting purposeful work to select for its ranks progressive representatives of the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia. Lenin said that the party needs people who are conscientious and ready for self-sacrifice. According to the Leninist idea, the workers class will inevitably be the party's basic nucleus, but the party must recruit into its ranks progressive representative of all working people, with the indispensable and obligatory condition that they accept the ideology of the workers class.

Supplementing the party's ranks is not only an objectively necessary process, but also a consciously regulated one. The regulative activity comprises a complex of measures of an ideological-political, educational, and organizational nature aimed at strengthening the links between party organizations and the masses and at creating a broad nonparty aktiv around them. Taking into account the specific characteristics of the labor collective and in accordance with the high demands placed on the communists, the party is directing all of these measures toward selecting progressive people for the CPSU, primarily from those among working in the decisive sectors of economic and cultural construction, and toward preventing a forced rate of the growth of party ranks to the detriment of the qualitative composition of those accepted.

The CPSU consistently follows the line of strengthening its ranks, primarily with the best representatives of the workers class. This clearly attests to the fact that in the conditions of developed socialism, when the CPSU has become the party of the whole people, it continues to be the party of the workers class. The materials in the collection shows that the party ranks are being actively supplemented by the best representatives of the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, young people, women, and working people at various nationalities of the country.

A great deal of attention is paid in the book to questions of perfecting the procedure of acceptance into the ranks of the CPSU, and of increasing the role of recommendations and the importance of the candidate period. The higher the ideological and moral qualities possessed by each communist, the author notes, the higher the party's authority and influence. The party also exerts a regulative influence on the improvement of its qualitative composition by resolutely ridding itself of those who violate the CPSU program and stature, and party and state discipline, who abuse their official positions, and who commit other acts which discredit the high name of communist.

The articles and speeches which the collection contains graphically demonstrate that the immutable law of the Marxist-Leninist party, and the basis of its strength and force, are strict observation of the principle of democratic centralism and of the norms of party life. This principle and these norms, which were elaborated and substantiated by Lenin, have stood the comprehensive test of time. On the basis of the large amount of factual material contained in the book, the process of perfecting internal party relations is revealed. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of such norms of democratic centralism as the electivity, accountability, and replaceability of party organs, collectivity of leadership, freedom of discussion and criticism, and party discipline.

V.I. Lenin strove to make the party itself watch over the implementation of the statute by its officials, and to ensure that all of the party's leading organs were elective, [words indistinct], and replaceable. The growth of the elective party aktiv attests to the real and wide participation of communists in party affairs. The tendency toward an increase in the numbers of workers and peasants in elective party organs fully corresponds to Leninist instructions. "The elective aktiv," the book notes, "connects the leading organs with the party mass, helps them to accumulate the thoughts and experience of party members and working people, and represents an inexhaustible reserve of cadres. This is a great force, which largely determines the state of affairs in the party organizations. And it is necessary to make as full use as possible of it, and to strive to reach a point where each person who is elected into the leading party organs plays the most active part in their work." (p 368)

The CPSU pays a great deal of attention to publicity in its work and to informing all Soviet citizens about party life. "It would be ridiculous to talk about democracy without publicity," Lenin said, "and moreover publicity which is not limited to members of the organization." In the light of Leninist demands, the party is perfecting in every way possible this effective means of strengthening its link with the masses. In recent years one of the remarkable Leninist traditions has been consolidated in the CPSU, which is that of informing communists

and all working people about the work of the Central Committee Politburo and about the problems which it discusses and solves. The March (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of widening publicity still further in the work of party, soviet, state, and social organizations.

The materials in the collection reveal the great significance of internal party information. This information makes it possible to ensure coordinated cooperation between all party units and close two-way links between leading organs of the party and the party masses. Internal party information, the book notes, is intended to pick out new tendencies in the development of the party and society at the right time, to correctly reflect phenomena of the life and mood of the masses, to call attention to shortcoming, and to pose questions which need to be solved.

An indicator of the growing strength and fighting capability of the party and of the maturity of internal party relations is the wide-scale development of criticism and self-criticism. In revealing the theoretical and practical aspects of the problem, the author writes that criticism is not an end in itself or a game of words. It is an instrument for improving work, and concrete and substantiated criticism must be followed without fail by deeds. Then people's activeness will also increase, and their interest in solving problems which arise and in the liquidation of shortcomings and omissions will grow.

The materials in the book particularly stress the fact that internal party democracy is organically linked with party discipline, and that in the combination of these two fundamental tenets of democratic centralism lies the party's strength. Merging democracy and centralism into one, the CPSU does everything possible to maintain an atmosphere of creativity and complete freedom in the discussion of central problems in all of its units and at all levels. But when a decision is taken as a result of the comparison of free opinions, its fulfillment must be strictly complied with.

The viability of the CPSU is largely determined by the strength and reliability of its foundations, which are a basis composed of the primary party organizations. In precisely these organizations, the processes of party development and also internal party relations are reflected as if in focus. The materials in the collection examine the increasing of the role of primary party organizations, as the basis of the party and the leading force of labor collectives, in close connection with the tasks of economic social development of Soviet society and of further perfecting socialist democracy.

The materials in the collection contain a wide range of problems of the organizational formation of the party and of the perfecting of the structure of party organs and primary party organizations. At the present time the CPSU is a widely ramified system of organizations which operate over the entire territory of the country and in all sphere of social life. This makes it possible for the party to constantly strengthen its links with the masses and to successfully solve the tasks of perfecting developed socialism at all levels. "Structural changes are not a technical but an organizational-political task," the book notes. "They create the conditions for more efficient arrangement of forces and for the involvement of the broad masses of communists in active work to implement party policy." (p. 152)

The party attaches principled importance to the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and to control and verification of fulfillment. In the light of contemporary requirements these questions are now being widely discussed in a practical manner at plenums of communist party Central Committees of the union republics and of party kraykoms and obkoms. The essence of the CPSU's cadre policy and its role as an important means of party influence on the social processes have remained constant throughout the history of the Soviet state. At the same time, at various stages of socialist construction this policy has been distinguished by specific features which have been conditioned both by objective circumstances--the level of economic and cultural development, the nature of the social structure of society, the international situation, and so on--and by subjective factors, primarily the party's program aims at each given period. In accordance with this the CPSU works out forms and means of conducting its cadre policy, and outlines its basic and key directions. On the basis of comprehensive factual material, the book reveals the theoretical problems and practical experience of the examination, selection, placement, training, and education of cadres, and of organization of work with them in party committees.

As we stated at the March (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the present time calls for intensive and creative work by all party organizations from top to bottom. In all sectors and everywhere, communists should provide an example of the fulfillment of civic duty and of conscientious work for the good of society, and to consolidate everywhere the Leninist style in work, which is characterized by great dynamism, efficiency, and concreteness. This applied first and foremost to party cadres and to party and state leaders. The CPSU will steadfastly follow the line of strengthening discipline, intensifying exactingness, and of raising efficiency and responsibility for assigned tasks.

The party concerns itself untiringly with perfecting the style of work of party, state, and social organizations. The recently published resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Saratov Party Obkom and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia are also orientated toward this. The basic features of the style of leadership are examined in many materials of the collection under review. The author notes that it is important to ensure in practice the unity of organizational and ideological-educational work, and also a consistently political approach to resolving economic and social questions. In promoting the consolidation of the Leninist style in the work of Soviet and economic organs, and of Komsomol and other social organizations, the communist party, as the party of the workers class and the vanguard of the whole people, ensures a reliable link between its organizations and the masses, and helps to increase the creative activity and develop the initiative and independent action of working people.

A great deal of attention is paid in the book to the control and verification of fulfillment, which is a most important political and organizational function of the party and all its organizations, a function which is conditioned by the CPSU's leading position in society. The party sees the main point and content of control as being not the registration of negative cases, but rather their prevention, the timely elimination of shortcomings, the improvement of work, and the unity of the verification and organization of the actual fulfillment of decisions taken.

Our party regards the further perfecting and development of democracy and of the entire system of the people's socialist self-government as one of the fundamental tasks of its internal policy. The reader will find a considerable amount of material on this theme in the book. There is no sphere of social life in our country where the fundamental questions are not resolved in a democratic manner, and there is no social stratum which does not participate in government of the country. Working people resolve the most important questions of the management of production, state, and social affairs through the soviets, the trade unions, the komsomol, cooperatives, and other state and social organizations acting under party leadership. And one of the main directions of party leadership lies in increasing their role in the gigantic work of the party and people to perfect developed socialism.

The highest goal of the party and the heart of its socioeconomic policy has always been and continues to be care for the people's welfare. It stands to reason that the improvement of the conditions of a person's life in our society should be based on his increasing contribution to the common cause. This theme is thoroughly dealt with in the materials in the collection. These materials reflect the consistent implementation of the fundamental aims of the party and the CPSU Central Committee to achieve accelerated development of branches producing consumer goods, and to satisfy the population's demand for goods of a good quality and a high standard. On the basis of the real shifts which have taken place in this sphere, the Central Committee is setting the task of involving branches of heavy industry in solving questions of the production of consumer goods. Last year their share in the output of consumer goods rose to 30 percent of the total.

At the same time, concealed behind the favorable average indexes there is sometimes the chronic lag of individual enterprises, the leaders of which seem to have reconciled themselves to the situation that has developed. The author reflects that of course each of them obviously has its own problems and difficulties. But party committees and economic management organs must strive with all the more persistence to achieve rhythmic operation of enterprises, and to mobilize the creative forces of labor collectives to liquidate lags and to fulfill unconditionally state tasks and socialist obligations.

The improvement of the quality of consumer goods and of services for the population continues to be a highly topical problem. In the book, ways of fundamentally changing the state of affairs concerning the quality of consumer goods are discussed, and the task is set of steadily raising the output of goods which meet the highest standards of quality. Science and design organizations are called upon to work more actively in this direction together with production workers. This end should be served by the Comprehensive Program of Development of Consumer Goods Production and of Service Systems for the years 1986 to 2000.

The materials in the collection reveal the important role of trade enterprises in the task of improving the range and quality of consumer goods. They stand closest of all to the consumers and are expected to take fuller account of the requirements of the latter. And although a considerable amount is being done in this respect in the sphere of trade and everyday services, many trade organizations are slow to reorganize their work with regard for contemporary

demands and the changes in the market situation. The adherence of some workers to forms and methods of selling goods which developed in conditions of shortage is still in existence. The ability to trade in the new manner and to skillfully manage goods resources is now particularly important. And it is quite intolerable when products which are in good supply in warehouses or bases, or are lying immobilized in neighboring regions, are not on sale. Just censure is also frequently roused by the low standard of service.

The collection highlights questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and also the peaceful nature and deep humanism of this policy, and it shows the struggle of our party and government to halt the arms race imposed by imperialism and to eliminate the threat of a world nuclear war. In the interpretation of the party's Leninist foreign policy course, particular emphasis is laid on the implementation of the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, and on revealing the activity of the CPSU as a component part of the international movement.

The first commandment of the party and state is to preserve and strengthen in every way possible the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies, the countries of the great socialist community. The book deals with questions of the consolidation of friendship and the development of cooperation with the fraternal parties of the countries of socialism. The consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the collection stresses, is an indispensable condition for the rallying of communist and workers parties and for strengthening the unity of the world communist movement in the struggle against imperialism.

The selected speeches of I.V. Kapitonov will undoubtedly attract the attention of the party, soviet, and economic aktiv, of ideological and scientific workers, and also of a wide range of readers. An acquaintance with the material in the book will make it possible to better study the practical experience of the party's work in many important directions, and to comprehend more thoroughly the CPSU's creative approach to solving present-day problems of organizational, political, and ideological-political activity.

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CSO: 1800/315

REGIONAL

MOSCOW ON ANTI-ALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN IN SVERDLOVSK

LD131133 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 May 85 at 0800 GMT presents a readers' letters program moderated by Mark Lugun. In response to a letter from a Sverdlovsk listener who comments on the work done in Sverdlovsk to fight alcoholism, Lugun presents Valentin Vasilyevich Martynov, specialist on drug and alcohol abuse. Sverdlovsk Chief Martynov explains that great importance is attached to preventive measures: work with juveniles, lectures and talks in schools and colleges and in industrial enterprises, and conferences. A great role is played by cooperation with party and local authority organizations, contacts with industrial managers and in particular, with the Internal Affairs Department in Sverdlovsk, the State Vehicle Inspectorate and the Juvenile Affairs Inspectorate. Discipline Days held at enterprises have been successful. Monthly workshop commissions hear cases of infringement of labor discipline and make recommendations in regard to the culprits.

At the Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgical works, for instance, an anti-alcohol commission is in constant operation, as well as the workshop commissions, which work together with the cadre department--the cadre department in turn receives information from the sobering-up stations and from families. Every Wednesday there is a cadre affairs day in which a physician talks with workshop managers about labor discipline and health problems and in particular the anti-alcohol campaign. The workshop anti-alcohol commission keeps files on those who abuse alcohol, on alcoholics and on potential alcoholics: Constant offenders are sent for anti-alcohol treatment. Once a month, the so-called "health headquarters" holds a session with the enterprise director, at which the chief doctor of the polyclinic, the chief specialist, a workshop doctor and the head of preventive measures discuss information about the alcohol abusers.

Alcohol-abuse stations, the anti-alcohol commission and individual supervisors keep watch on those who abuse spirits. Such a well-structured anti-alcohol campaign has already achieved positive results: alcohol-related sicknesses are being reduced, as is the number of accidents connected with drunkenness; and fewer people are landing in the sobering-up stations.

CSO: 1800/300

REGIONAL

WESTERN TURKOLOGISTS BLIND TO USSR NATIONALITIES SUCCESSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 3-8 a 2,500-word article by M.K. Nurmukhamedov, academician of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and rector of Nukus State University imeni T.G. Shevchenko, "Against Bourgeois Falsification of the CPSU's Nationality Policy." In the article Nurmukhamedov attacks Western sovietologists Edward Allworth and his 'protege' Yakov Mosheev, N. Lubin, Alexander Bennigsen, S. Enders Wimbush, Yaroslav Belinskiy, Jeremy Azrael, Helene C. d'Encausse, and others. He gives evidence from Soviet language policy to prove that the nationality question has been solved in the USSR and charges certain Western countries (Canada, the United States, the FRG) with oppression of their ethnic minorities. He attacks Edward Allworth's anthology of essays "Central Asia: A Century of Russian Rule" for the attempt not to show the contrast between prerevolutionary and Soviet historical periods in Central Asia. He attacks N. Lubin for "confusing nationality with religion and attempting to depict the process of freeing people from religious prejudices as 'nationality assimilation'." "She tries to evaluate the grandiose transformations in Uzbekistan in terms of the degree of religiousness of the Uzbek people: Where religion is present, so is ethnic distinctiveness; where it is lacking, there is none," Nurmukhamedov summarizes her argument, which was published in ASIAN AFFAIRS, volume 68, No 3, 1981. He attacks Yaroslav Belinskiy's article in RUSSIAN REVIEW, volume 40, No 3, 1981 on Russian language policy. He disputes d'Encausse's use of the term Muslim to depict Central Asians regardless of whether they are believers or not. Nurmukhamedov's main assertion in the article is that some of the Western scholars he cites are so "strongly programmed with anti-Sovietism that in spite of their long study and, in some cases, personal visits to the region" that they refuse to see the great achievements made in Central Asia under Soviet rule.

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CSO: 1830/629

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN CP BURO MEETS ON PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 May 1985 carries an 800-word article entitled "In the Armenian CP Central Committee," on the regular Buro meeting of the Armenian CP Central Committee. At the meeting questions were discussed arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution, "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism." The Committee urged party, trade-union and komsomol organizations as well as state and economic organs "to develop and institute effective, all-embracing, organizationally and educationally valid measures directed at improving decisively the effectiveness of the anti-alcohol campaign." The Committee also examined the problems pertaining to ideological-political instruction outside the classroom and outside the school, noting that sufficient time or attention is being allocated to this type of instruction. Shortcomings and omissions were also cited in cultural and sports instructions for school children during summer vacation. The Committee demanded that the preparation and qualification of extracurricular personnel be improved and charged the appropriate republic institutions to carry out all the school reforms, including those involving instruction outside the school. The Armenian Ministry of Higher Education was charged with carrying out the demands of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: to improve the preparation of young specialists in the republic, particularly scientific and pedagogical personnel; raise the quality of basic and applied research by increasing the material-technical base of Yerevan State University; and improve living conditions for the students. The Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the work of BKhSS, an agency of the ArSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for crime detection against state and public property. It urged the MVD to improve its leadership and increase its effort against theft of state and public property and other crimes for profit.

CSO: 1830/633

REGIONAL

KAZAKH BURO DISCUSSES LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, OTHER ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word report entitled "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro" on a regular session of the same. The organizational work of the Tselingrad party obkom in providing for the increased growth of labor productivity in comparison with the growth of salaries at oblast enterprises was discussed. Although it was noted that the obkom is conducting work in this area, the level of organizational and political-educational work of the oblast party committees does not meet current requirements. Noted in particular were the unsatisfactory reconstruction and technical re-equipment of enterprises, and the loss of work time. The Buro directed the obkom to increase the efforts of party, soviet, trade union and economic organs to attain planned growth of production and labor productivity. The Buro also directed party committees to improve the organization and checking of implementing decisions on these matters. Also, it is necessary to improve labor discipline, order and organization. The Buro directed all Kazakh party obkoms to study in detail the fulfillment of plans for increasing labor productivity at all republic enterprises.

The Buro also discussed measures for the further increase in the work on the irrigation of lands in the Chimkent oblast.

Other issues were also discussed.

CSO: 1830/636

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

TRUNOV VISIT--(ETA [Estonian News Agency])--For three days our republic was visited by the Chairman of the Board of Tsentrosoyuz [USSR Central Union of Consumer Societies], M. Trunov, who became acquainted with the work of the consumer cooperatives in Estonian SSR. M. Trunov had meetings and discussions with the First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee, K. Vayno; Chairman of ESSR Council of Ministers, B. Saul; and Deputy Chairman of ESSR Council of Ministers, A. Tregubov. M. Trunov also met the leadership and workers of ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumer Societies]. There was a discussion of the tasks of the republic's cooperative organizations in achieving the further improvement of the services provided to the rural population, the organized fulfillment of the planned assignments and the socialist pledges for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, and the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as questions involving the long-term development of cooperatives in Estonia. M. Trunov visited the Vikero Industrial Combine, the Pyarnu Fish Management, the Kooperator, Agro, and Auto associations, and the trade complex of the Keyla Consumer Cooperative, became acquainted with the work of the enterprises in cooperative trade and public nutrition, and visited the tourist attractions of Tallinn. [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 1] 5075

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